

## Nicaraguan rebel leader 'disappears'

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — Anti-Sandinista guerrilla leader Eden Pastora has disappeared, and spokesman for his rebel force said Wednesday it is believed he was involved in an accident in Nicaragua. The spokesman for Mr. Pastora's Revolutionary Democratic Alliance said guerrilla units had been mobilised and were searching for Mr. Pastora after the helicopter he was travelling in reported trouble Tuesday. They said the helicopter was flying to his headquarters at Boca de Sarapiquí, on the Nicaraguan side of the border, after an inspection tour of combat areas in southern Nicaragua. The pilot sent a message saying there were problems with the motor, but then all contact was lost. The report on Mr. Pastora, known as "Commander Zero" from his days with the Sandinistas fighting to overthrow the rightist Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua, also was carried in a late bulletin by the newspaper La Republica Wednesday.

# Jordan Times

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## Bourguiba lauds Jordan's stands

TUNIS (Petra) — President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia Wednesday praised His Majesty King Hussein's efforts to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and his stand towards other Arab issues. President Bourguiba was speaking to Mr. Nabil Al Nimr, Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia and permanent representative to the Arab League, on the occasion of the end of his term. Mr. Bourguiba said that the political convictions of both the Jordanian and Tunisian leaderships were identical and are characterised by objectivity, realism and balance and that these convictions stem from national responsibility, national principles and keenness to preserve Arab solidarity. Mr. Nimr conveyed to President Bourguiba the King's wishes for the president's good health and for Tunisian people's prosperity and progress. President Bourguiba awarded Mr. Nimr with the Republic Medal of the First Order in appreciation for his services in bolstering bilateral relations between the two countries.

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## Pakistani foreign minister due today

AMMAN (Petra) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahebzada Yacoub Khan is due here Thursday on a several-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit the Pakistani minister will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on Jordanian-Pakistani bilateral relations as well as on the current situation in the region.

## Japanese delegation begins visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A parliamentary delegation representing the Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Society arrived here Wednesday for a visit expected to last five days. The chief of the delegation, who heads the friendship society, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the delegation's visit aims at strengthening existing ties between the two countries and exploring new venues for bilateral cooperation. He said that the delegation will also visit the West Bank to assess the extent of injustice the people of the occupied territories endure.

## PLO denies link with Madrid plot

MADRID (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Wednesday it had no links with two Palestinians arrested in connection with a suspected plot to attack the Syrian embassy in Madrid. A PLO statement said enemies of the organisation were probably responsible for the plot and denied claims that Chassan Ibrahim Al-Haj and Hisham Ibrahim Salami belonged to the group. "The PLO is in principle opposed to any terrorist act and has no connection with the matter," it said. "Whoever planned this operation meant to harm ties between Spain and the PLO."

## Disaster dam owner arrested

TRENTO, Italy (AP) — An owner of a mine whose dam collapsed last week, wiping out an Alpine resort, has been arrested and charged with involuntary manslaughter in the death of more than 200 people, prosecutors said Wednesday. Giulio Rota, one of two brothers who own the Praelpi Mining Company, was arrested Tuesday night and was being interrogated. Trento Prosecutor Francesco Simeoni told the Associated Press. Mr. Rota surrendered to authorities Tuesday night after an arrest warrant was issued. The lawyers, Andrea di Francia and Adolfo de Bertolini, told the AP in Trento, the provincial capital.

## France moves against S. Africa

PARIS (AP) — The French government, protesting "increasing repression" in South Africa, on Wednesday recalled its ambassador to Pretoria and suspended any new investments in the country. Prime Minister Laurent Fabius announced. It also was calling on the U.N. Security Council on Wednesday to put forth a resolution condemning "practices" in South Africa, the prime minister said. He called on other nations to join France in its protest (See related story on page 8).

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# Ziad Sati, Jordan's first secretary in Turkey, killed in cowardly attack

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — The Foreign Ministry Wednesday described as "tyrannical and cowardly" the murder of the first secretary of the Jordanian embassy in Ankara and said such attacks would not force Jordan to change its national policy.

Ziad Al Sati, 43, was shot dead in a busy intersection in the Cankaya embassy district in the Turkish capital while he was driving to work early Wednesday, according to eyewitnesses quoted by news agencies based in Ankara. Mr. Sati was shot three times and died instantly, the eyewitnesses said. The assailant, described as short, dark haired and aged about 25, fled the scene.

Police said they found five empty handgun cartridges at the scene and that some suspects have been detained for questioning.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said Jordan had contacted Turkish authorities and asked them "to identify the criminal and punish him."

Mr. Sati, who served the Jordanian mission in Ankara for the past three years, "was going from his home to the embassy this morning and when his car was stopped at a traffic light, an unidentified man opened fire on him, causing death," the statement said.

"The Foreign Ministry... assures that such tyrannical and cowardly attacks against Jordanians serving abroad will not divert Jordan from its consistent national duties and service to Arab causes and the Palestinian nation," the statement said.

The statement said a Jordanian delegation would go to Ankara to bring home the assassinated diplomat's body.

Turkish airports and border posts were alerted and police sea-

led off the Jordanian embassy in Ankara.

Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu said every effort would be made to capture and punish the attacker.

In a statement he issued in Ankara, a copy of which was released by the Turkish embassy in Amman, Mr. Halefoglu said:

"The first secretary of the Jordanian embassy in Ankara, Mr. Zaid J. Sati, has been assassinated as a result of a detestable armed attack directed at him this morning at 08.45 hours in his car."

"The sorrow and resentment that we feel concerning this abject assassination has yet been increased much more as it was committed in Turkey, a country which until today has given 32 martyrs to international terrorism. Turkey has repeatedly stated that no aim whatsoever can justify terrorist attacks."

"Our government will undertake all conceivable attempts to arrest the perpetrators of this crime against the representative of a friendly and brotherly country who was a guest in our country, and to punish him as he deserves."

"I wholeheartedly share the pain of the Jordanian people and wish God's blessings on the martyr diplomat."

Turkish police said Wednesday that by late morning four Turks and one Lebanese national, each resembling the description of the gunman given by witnesses, were brought in for questioning.

## King receives condolences from Turkish president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received a cable of condolences from Turkish President Kama'an Evren in which the Turkish president strongly condemned the cowardly attack on the first secretary at the Jordanian embassy in Ankara Ziad Al Sati.

President Evren expressed his deep grief for the attack and assured the King that Turkish police will "leave no stone unturned" until the assassin is arrested.

He said that such a regrettable attack ascertains an established Turkish belief that terrorism had gained an international dimension and can only be uprooted through world cooperation.

One of the witnesses, Mehmet Kelter, told the Associated Press he heard shots at 8.30 a.m. (0630 GMT), looked out of the window and saw the gunman flee, tucking his pistol into his belt as he ran.

The guard of a bank near the scene chased him but lost the man when he turned into a side street, witnesses said.

Mr. Sati's car had crashed into a car van as he lost control, then came to a stop against a bank building.

Two anonymous callers, one in Ankara and the other in Brussels, Belgium, both saying they represented the shadowy "Islamic Jihad" group, claimed responsibility for Mr. Sati's murder.

The second claim of responsibility came in a call to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) office in Brussels by a man speaking bad English, according to the Belgian news agency, Belga. The caller threatened to kill all Europe-based Jordanian diplomats, who would help find a peaceful Middle East solution, Belga said.

## Israel frees 100 Lebanese detainees

RAS AL BAYADA, Lebanon (Agencies) — Escorted by three armoured personnel carriers and a jeep, 100 Lebanese detainees released Wednesday by Israel were handed over to Red Cross officials in an Israeli-controlled South Lebanon area before going home to freedom in four white school buses.

The prisoners, who were taken from the Aitil detention camp to the frontier, crossed the frontier at Ras Hamitza and were checked by Red Cross officials.

Soon after, they arrived in the South Lebanon port of Ras Al Bayada, the "frontline" of Israel's "security" zone.

Israeli jet fighters crashed the sound barrier overhead as the detainees were one by one transferred to the Red Cross officials. Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen, preparing a heroes' welcome for the detainees in the port of Tyre north of here, vowed they would continue "the struggle" against Israel "until the last of the prisoners is free."

About 330 of more than 700 mainly Shi'ite Muslim detainees now remain at Aitil. The 100 prisoners comprised the second group freed by Israel since the Amal militia released 39 American hostages from a hijacked TWA jetliner in Beirut in a swap for the Aitil detainees.

Israel and the United States denied there was any such deal. Amal leader Nabih Berri, who took part in the negotiations leading to the release of the Americans taken from the TWA plane, and held in Beirut, Tuesday, accused the United States of breaking promises he had received.

## Israel has 'no clear view' of Soviet plans

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Soviet Union has made "no operative offer" to Israel indicating a change in Moscow's policy on the Middle East or on Jewish emigration, a senior Israeli official said Wednesday.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres told parliament that a change of the Soviet Union's Middle East policy and restoration of relations with Israel would remove Israel's objections to a Soviet role in Middle East peacekeeping, Israel Radio said.

It quoted Mr. Peres as saying "we have no objection to the Soviet Union playing a role in efforts to establish peace in our area if it renews relations with Israel and if

its policy advances peace and does not hinder it."

The Soviets were reported by Israel Radio last week to have softened their conditions for resuming diplomatic ties, which they severed at the end of the 1967 war. But Moscow denied the report. The new position was reportedly outlined in a meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors to France. The Soviet diplomat was understood to have dropped demands that Israel evacuate all occupied Arab territory and to have sought only an Israeli deal with Syria over the Golan Heights, which Israel seized in 1967 and annexed in 1981.

## Lebanese leaders assail Israel's 'naval piracy'

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese leaders on Wednesday described Israel's naval attack on a cargo ship off Sidon as an act of piracy and called for international sanctions against the Jewish state.

"I want to tell the United States and its president that your protégé, Israel, has resurrected the era of piracy," said parliament member from Sidon Nazih Bizri, a former cabinet minister.

He said the attack by Israeli gunboats that set a freighter ablaze off the Sidon coast in South Lebanon on Tuesday was "precisely high seas terrorism."

"Please let me know if there is a U.N. resolution or an international law that empowers Israel to search commercial ships in the Mediterranean or elsewhere," Mr. Bizri said in a statement.

Mr. Bizri and other Lebanese politicians urged the Lebanese government to protest the Israeli action to the United Nations and demand international sanctions to deter Israel from repeating such attacks.

Meanwhile, firefighters have

succeeded in extinguishing the blaze on a Honduran-registered cargo ship set alight when four Israeli warships shelled the southern Lebanese port of Sidon Tuesday.

The emergency services had feared that the blaze on the 998-ton freighter Roule would prove uncontrollable and that the vessel would sink.

But witnesses told Reuter that the fire was put out late in the day and the ship was towed ashore to save its cargo of cement from Cyprus.

Three men from the Roule's crew of Greeks, Egyptians, Indians, Pakistanis and Egyptians were injured in the shelling along with six Lebanese civilians, Sidon police said.

According to witnesses, the Roule burst into flames after being hit in Sidon harbour as the Israeli warships bombarded the port for 45 minutes.

Police said the Roule was not armed. The freighter is owned by Lebanese businessman Mounir Boustan, who is based in Cyprus.



The body of Jordanian Embassy First Secretary Ziad Sati who was shot dead on Wednesday by an unidentified gunman lies in an Ankara street covered with newspapers (AP wirephoto)

## U.S. assent to joint talks will be very important step — Abu Iyad

PARIS (Agencies) — Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), a prominent PLO figure, said Wednesday that the United States was reviewing a list of Palestinians that would be part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet with U.S. officials in a Middle East peace initiative and that the Americans may announce within the next few days whether they agree to a "dialogue."

Abu Iyad, in a meeting with reporters, refused to provide details on the composition of the list, saying only that Hamza Siniora and Fayez Abu Rahme had been proposed as "counselors," not members, of the delegation as reported by the Israeli press. The two, he noted, were Palestinian personalities in Israeli-occupied territory. He added that Israeli press accounts of the composition of the delegation were incorrect.

Abu Iyad told reporters Jordan, the first to be presented with the list, had agreed with the PLO to keep it secret until a U.S. response was received.

"We have submitted our list to the Jordanians who transmitted it to Washington. We are awaiting the American response," he said, adding that it could come within

the next few days.

Abu Iyad, in Paris on what he described as a working visit, stressed that a meeting between U.S. officials and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation "was not aimed at negotiations but at dialogue." He added that such a contact would not commit Washington to recognising the Palestine Liberation Organisation any more than it would commit the PLO "to accept American conditions for a recognition of the PLO."

He said, however, that Washington's assent to a "dialogue" would be a "very important step," adding that he nevertheless remained sceptical about U.S. intentions.

Abu Iyad also raised the possibility that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat would address the United Nations General Assembly in November if there were positive developments in the hoped for talks.

Earlier, Abu Iyad said he met on Tuesday with French Interior Minister Pierre Joxe. He said he would go to Moscow in two weeks. A spokesman at the French Interior Ministry said he had no

comment on the meeting that Abu Iyad said took place Tuesday.

Abu Iyad said he and Mr. Joxe discussed the problem of terrorism adding that France and the Palestinians had a common interest on the subject. He said Palestinians condemn terrorism. Abu Iyad said this was his second visit to France. The first was last September.

In Tel Aviv, a senior Israeli official said Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres met briefly with Mr. Abu Rahme, a lawyer from the Gaza Strip, during a reception marking Egypt's National Day. The official said Mr. Peres shook hands with Mr. Abu Rahme "and chatted and exchanged niceties." Israeli reports said Tuesday Mr. Peres had "approved" Mr. Abu Rahme and Mr. Siniora, editor of the Jerusalem-based Al Fajr Arabic newspaper, as "acceptable" representatives of the Palestinians in the joint delegation.

On Tuesday, Mr. Peres told a parliamentary committee that two of the seven Palestinians named as candidates for a Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating delegation were acceptable to Israel.

## Arafat meets Jawara

JEDDAH (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat conferred Wednesday with Gambian President Dawda Jawara on Islamic efforts to mediate a settlement to the 58-month-old Iran-Iraq war, the Saudi Arabian Press Agency reported.

Mr. Jawara was quoted in the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al Ittihad as saying that there was a new move under way to end the Gulf war by the Islamic peace committee which he heads.

The committee, set up by the 45-nation Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) which is based here, includes Mr. Jawara, Mr. Arafat, and seven other Arab, African and Asian leaders. It is preparing for a full session in September.

## Israelis threaten Afula residents

AFULA (Agencies) — Several hundred Israelis led by extremist leader Rabbi Meir Kahane crowded around Afula's police station Wednesday, while officers searched for a missing Jewish couple, who have been missing for four days.

Rabbi Kahane is threatening to "revenge" the disappearance of the two who vanished after leaving the town's school in their car. The car was later found with blood stains near the occupied West Bank town of Jenin.

Rabbi Kahane, a parliament speaker, was turned back at the police station and escorted out of town because he did not obtain advance permission to speak.

Rabbi Kahane, who advocates evicting all Arabs out of Israel and Israeli-occupied territories, agreed to leave after he was promised

permission to hold a rally in town next week, said police commander Chaim Malka.

Six Israelis were arrested Tuesday night for throwing stones at cars driven by West Bank Palestinians, identifiable by their blue license plates. Two were still being held Wednesday.

Afula, with a population of about 20,000 people, is 120 kilometres north of Jerusalem. Since the two teachers disappeared, hundreds of police have been conducting daily searches in the forests and hills.

Radio Israel said Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres chaired a meeting Wednesday in which Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Police Minister Haem Barlef and chiefs of army and police participated.

## Gandhi, Sikh moderates reach accord

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government announced Wednesday that it has reached an agreement with Sikh leaders on settling the three-year-old crisis in the northern Indian state of Punjab.

Top Sikh political leader Harbans Singh Longowal told reporters after a meeting with the prime minister that the settlement marks the end of the "confrontation" between the government and Sikhs.

"This will bring to an end a very difficult period. It will be beginning of a new phase to build the country, to build unity and integrity," Mr. Gandhi said.

Under the accord, the government conceded a major demand of the Sikhs: The merger of disputed Chandigarh territory with Punjab.

Mr. Gandhi also announced his

government is withdrawing the armed forces Special Powers Act which gives Punjab authorities extraordinary powers to search and arrest without warrant.

The government decided to refer to a tribunal for arbitration another important Sikh demand: A greater share for Punjab of the waters of interstate rivers.

Special courts that were set up in the Sikh-dominated state last year under an anti-terrorist law would now try only those people arrested on charges of hijacking and waging a war against the country.

Bowing to Sikh pressure, Mr. Gandhi also said his government would ask an inquiry headed by a supreme court judge to probe last year's anti-Sikh riots in two other cities. The probe was originally set up only to investigate the carnage in New Delhi following the

Oct. 31 assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The government promised to pay compensation to all those killed in disturbances during the Sikh autonomy agitation, launched in August 1982.

Mr. Gandhi, however, refused to grant a general amnesty to Sikh soldiers who mutinied in protest of the June 1984 army storming of Amritsar's Golden Temple — the holiest Sikh shrine.

The Akali Dal split in early May when hardliners led by the ailing father of slain extremist preacher Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale staged a coup and claimed they had seized control of the party.

Many members of the radical faction advocate creation of a separate Sikh nation to be called "Khalistan," or land of the pure. This group was not invited to the New Delhi talks.

## W. Bank observes protest against Hospice closure

AMMAN (J.T.) — Shops in the occupied West Bank were closed Wednesday in protest against an Israeli decision to close Jerusalem's Hospice Hospital, according to reports received here from the occupied territories.

Leaders of professional unions, societies and institutions continued a sit-in at the hospital for the second day demanding a reversal of the Israeli occupation authorities decision to close down the hospital by the end of this month.

The general strike was called for by Mr. Ismael Tassiz, head of the West Bank Pharmacists Association, who said the Israeli closure order was politically motivated and contravened international conventions.

Mr. Tassiz, speaking on behalf of the organisers of the strike, told a news conference that the decision to close the hospital "is a political decision through which Israel wants to force our people to become dependent on Israeli health institutions and clinics."

The hospital, which serves 20,000 patients a year, had been reduced from 120 beds to 50 beds since coming under Israeli control as a result of the 1967 Middle East War, he said.

Austrian move  
Austria's ambassador to Tel Aviv Tuesday asked the Israeli government to defer the decision to close the Hospice Hospital, an Austrian foreign ministry statement said.

The ambassador submitted the request to the Israeli Foreign Ministry, calling for a postponement "for the time being" of the closure which is due by the end of this month, it said.

## Reagan approves arms study

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has approved an administration study which would be the basis for future arms transfers to Middle East countries, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Wednesday.

The study will go to the foreign affairs committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. "The president believes it will be the foundation of U.S. decisions... on our security relationships with certain countries (in the Middle East)," Speakes said.

It will lead to requests to Congress by the administration for arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, expected in September.

The administration has under consideration an arms package for Jordan of fighter aircraft, ground-to-air missiles, transport planes and tanks.

Seventy-three of the Senate's 100 members have introduced a non-binding resolution opposing the sale of advanced weapons to Jordan so long as the Kingdom "continues to oppose the Camp David peace forces and purchases arms from the Soviet Union." (Related story on page 2).

Saudi Arabia also has expressed a wish to purchase sophisticated arms, including more fighter planes and air-to-air missiles.

The arms transfer study was drawn up after Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, asked the administration to explain how major arms sales would advance U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East and how they would affect the peace process and Israel's "security."

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Budapest  
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# Mubarak reportedly lifts restrictions on Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres says Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak informed him that Egypt was lifting all restrictions on trade and tourism with Israel.

Mr. Peres spoke to reporters Tuesday night at a reception marking the 33rd anniversary of the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy. His remarks were aired by Israel Army Radio on Wednesday.

"I received various messages from Mubarak with three worthwhile things: He said he was decided on lifting all restrictions on trade, all restrictions on tourism and establishing an Egyptian scientific centre in Israel like the one Israel has in Egypt," Mr. Peres said.

He added that "it doesn't mean we've solved all the problems but there's progress" towards meeting Israeli demands for implementing normalisation agreements that were part of the 1979 peace treaty.

A report in the daily Davar newspaper, closely linked with

Mr. Peres' Labour Party, said earlier this week that Mr. Peres was trying to arrange a summit meeting with Mr. Mubarak to be held in New York at the U.N. General Assembly in September.

Relations between the two neighbouring countries cooled after Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982. Egypt recalled its ambassador in protest against the invasion and the subsequent massacres by Israeli-allied Lebanese militiamen of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

There is also an unresolved border dispute over a strip of Red Sea beach called Taba held by Israel and which is claimed by Egypt.

The reception, hosted by the Egyptian embassy at a Mediterranean seaside hotel in the resort of Herzliya north of Tel Aviv, was described as one of the most glittering social affairs of the

year.

A camel mingled with the Israeli cabinet members, generals and diplomats while a helicopter dropped a whipped cream creation shaped like a pyramid onto the poolside, newspapers reported.

Mr. Peres Tuesday congratulated Mr. Mubarak on Egypt's National Day and expressed hopes for improved ties between the two countries, his office said.

Citing the Israel-Egypt peace treaty, Mr. Peres said he hoped he and Mr. Mubarak would have "the opportunity to provide our peoples with an additional cause to celebrate jointly historical landmarks related to full and active peaceful relations."

Egypt is the only Arab country to have signed a peace treaty with Israel. But ties have been cool since Cairo recalled its ambassador three years ago in the wake of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.



## King visits Amman Municipality

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday visited the headquarters of Amman Municipality and was briefed on its projects and programmes by Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Mr. Rawabdeh out-

lined the municipality's projects for the next five years, especially those connected with the Greater Amman project and plans to build a national park. King Hussein toured the municipality's various sections and technical and administrative departments and was briefed by the mayor on their functions, Petra said. The King also gave his directives aimed at serving and developing the municipality's services to the public, the agency said.

## Reagan may decide soon to ask Congress for military aid to Jordan

By Charlotte Salikowski  
Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is in the throes of deciding when to ask Congress to provide military aid to Jordan in order to foster the Mideast peace process.

According to informed sources, King Hussein recently sent a message to President Reagan expressing concern about a U.S. arms commitment to Jordan made at the time of his visit to Washington earlier this year. The message was sent July 13, before the president went to the hospital for surgery, the sources say.

The administration backs arms sales for Jordan in order to bolster Jordan's peacemaking efforts. But it has not submitted an aid request to Congress because of strong resistance there.

Last month the Senate approved \$250 million in economic aid for Jordan but said if it would consider military assistance only when direct peace talks with Israel got under way. The House has also voted economic aid.

On arms sales, the Jordanians are concerned because of a matter of timing.

The administration must notify Congress 50 days before an actual sale of advanced military equipment — 20 days for informal notification and 30 additional days for formal notification. With Congress scheduled to go home for the year Oct. 30, the last date for administration action would be Sept. 10.

If the administration does not meet that deadline, the whole issue of Jordanian arms sales would slip into next year, Jordan's worry, say the sources, is that failure to get some positive signal of support from the U.S. on weapons would seriously undermine Arab peace efforts.

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## Iranian Navy to seize cargo bound for Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iran has said its navy would confiscate any cargo destined for its war enemy Iraq through the Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

The Iranian News Agency IRNA, received in London, quoted the commander of the Iranian Navy, Captain Mohammad Hussein Malekzadeh, as saying the navy "would according to international maritime laws confiscate any cargo destined for the Iraqi regime through these waters."

The commander, attending a ceremony at a Caspian Sea naval training centre, said the Iranian Navy "was in full control of the Gulf and the Sea of Oman," IRNA reported.

Iranian gunboats last month intercepted the Kuwaiti-registered cargo ship Al Muharraq in the Gulf of Oman on its way from Europe to the Gulf.

It was later released after the Iranians impounded two tonnes of cargo manifested for Iraq.

Other vessels in the past have also been stopped by the Iranian Navy and their cargoes inspected as part of the war with Iraq.

Meanwhile Iran's ambassadors have been formally instructed to find new allies for their country, part of a diplomatic offensive launched to reverse international caution towards the six-year-old Islamic Republic.

"Seek new allies around the globe," President Ali Khamenei told a gathering of Iranian diplomats on home leave in Tehran, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported.

The agency, received in London, quoted Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi as telling the group Tuesday that anti-mosques aroused by the 1979 revolution had led foreign governments to support groups opposing the Islamic government.

"This support will continue as long as we have not reached reconciliation with them," Mousavi said.

Both Khamenei and Mousavi stressed the stability of the Iranian government, which has not faced any severe internal challenges for more than three years.

In recent months, top Iranian officials have toured not only Iran's traditional radical Arab allies, but conservative Arab countries, Africa, Latin America and Asia.

Reconciliatory signals have even been sent to "satans" of the early revolutionary years — France, the United States and the Soviet Union.

IRNA however quoted Mr. Mousavi as saying "the Islamic Republic, while expanding its relations with the world, should never forget the paramount principle of neither East nor West."

This non-aligned policy was instituted with the revolution in 1979, and since then Khamenei said "useful ties" had been established with other countries.

"Despite mistakes made in the country's foreign policy, top politicians here believe that Iran's diplomacy has been successful," he said.

Mr. Mousavi told the diplomats they had a better chance of success than their American rivals in Islamic countries.

Analysts have linked this diplomatic offensive to the current stalemate on the Iran-Iraq war, partly caused by Iran's difficulty in procuring arms and spare parts.

Its beginnings were marked in August last year when Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati went before the Iranian Parliament to plead against isolationism. He said he had Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's mosques aroused by the 1979 revolution had led foreign governments to support groups opposing the Islamic government.

"The destiny of the world is determined on the diplomatic scene," Velayati said. "If we are not present, it will be determined without us. If we are there, we will get a share."

## Numeiri aide to go on trial in Sudan Saturday

KHARTOUM (R) — Former President Jaafar Numeiri's top aide, Bahaddin Idris, will go on trial on Saturday charged with embezzlement and harming Sudan's economy and sovereignty, an official newspaper reported Wednesday.

The daily Al-Sahafa said Idris, who had been presidential affairs minister before Numeiri was deposed in an army coup in April, was also accused of squandering public money.

"It said the charges carried the death penalty or life imprisonment."

## New U.S. envoy calls peace process top priority

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The pursuit of peace is the top order of business for the United States in the Middle East, said the new American ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, at his swearing-in ceremony at the State Department.

With Secretary of State George Shultz and other dignitaries looking on, Mr. Pickering took the oath of office from the chief of protocol, Selwa Roosevelt. Mr. Pickering succeeds Samuel Lewis in the Israel post.

Reflecting Secretary Shultz's observation that "Israel is one of our closest friends, a country of tremendous importance to us, in a region of great importance," Ambassador Pickering said that today the Israeli-American relationship

"is on, perhaps an unparalleled level of closeness and responsiveness."

He observed that "there is no higher priority for us in the Middle East than the peace process... In my view, no people deserve peace more than the people of Israel."

Mr. Pickering affirmed that United States support for Israel "is a basic element of our foreign policy."

The United States and Israel, he said, "are strategic partners in the field of security, we have entered a close dialogue in the economic area, we have new and very close bilateral and trade relationships, and we are looking at closer cooperation in international broadcasting."

## Congressmen vow daily speeches on hostages

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two members of the United States Congress vowed Tuesday to focus daily attention on the plight of seven U.S. citizens held hostage in Lebanon.

"The seven Americans... seem to be slipping from the public view again," said Republican Representative George O'Brien of Illinois in a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. O'Brien said that the television networks and daily newspapers, for the most part, have not run stories about the seven Americans in the past week.

One of the hostages, political officer William Buckley, is nearing his 500th day of captivity, he said. A radical Shiite Muslim group known as the Islamic Jihad has claimed responsibility for the kidnappings.

Joining Mr. O'Brien was Republican Representative Robert Doman of California, who said he wants two house members to speak daily about the hostages on the House floor.

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has charged that the Turkish-controlled north of Cyprus was set to become a military base which would damage the stability of the Mediterranean.

"It is clear the pseudo-state of Northern Cyprus will finally be turned into a military base that will lead to further destabilisation in the eastern Mediterranean," Mr. Papandreu said at a dinner for visiting Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov.

However, Mr. Papandreu did not name the United States.

He reaffirmed that Greece would not consider the Cypriot problem solved as long as Turkish troops, who invaded 1974, were present.

After a brief Greek-backed coup, stayed on Cyprus.

marked for use by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

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After a brief Greek-backed coup, stayed on Cyprus.

## Ninth Kuwaiti blast victim dies

KUWAIT (AP) — The death toll in the bomb blasts that ripped through two seaside cafes on July 11 has risen to nine, security officials reported Wednesday.

The blasts, caused by two time-bombs placed by unidentified saboteurs, had killed eight and injured 88. The new

death brought to 87 the number of injuries.

Hospital sources said nine of the injured were still under treatment, but described their condition as "satisfactory."

Among the other eight were six Kuwaiti nationals and two expatriates, one Egyptian and one Iranian.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS  
\* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

FILM  
\* "A Stranger Named Desire" at 7:00 p.m. Thursday at the American Centre.

CINEMA  
\* "Le Vainqueur" at 7:45 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

FIELD TRIP  
\* A field trip to Lajina and Qar Badir between Outranch and Karak. Departure in private cars from the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre Friday 8:30 a.m.

JERASH FESTIVAL  
Thursday, July 25, 1985

Forum  
6:00-6:30 Jordanian Army Band  
6:30-7:30 Jordanian "Dubke" & Songs  
7:30-8:30 "Spontaneous Art" Folk Troupe — Egypt

South Theatre  
7:45-9:00 "Al-Jir" — Circassian Folk Dance (JD 1)  
10:30-12:15 Songs by Najat Al-Sagheer (JD 7)

Artemis Stage  
6:30-7:30 Jordanian Children's Orchestra (500 fts)  
8:15-9:45 Ramallah-Gabriele & the Lockovitch Trio — Poland (JD 2)

10:30-12:00 "Amarat Al-Ald" — Arabic Play (JD 1)  
12:00-12:15 Songs by Najat Al-Sagheer (JD 7)

10:45-1:00 The London City Ballet — U.K. (JD 4)  
Artemis Stage  
6:30-7:30 Arabic Poetry — Session 13 (Free)

10:30-12:00 "Makamat" Music Band — Iraq (JD 2)  
Sound & Light Theatre  
6:30-7:30 The "Shishan Kids" Folk Troupe — Jordan (JD 1)

8:15-9:30 "A Flock of Wild Geese" — French Marionettes Show (250 fts)  
10:30-12:00 ALIA Folk Troupe — Jordan (JD 1)  
Colonnade Theatre

### PRAYER TIMES

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## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS  
18:15 — Agaba (RJ)  
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DEPARTURES  
06:20 — Frankfurt (LH)  
06:30 — Agaba (RJ)  
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## Jordan, Iraq sign transport cooperation agreement

BAGHDAD (J.T.) — Jordan and Iraq Wednesday signed an agreement covering cooperation in air, sea and land transport, the official Iraqi News Agency said.

Signed by Transport Minister Fathi Obeid and his Iraqi counterpart Abdul-Jabbar Abdul-Rahim, the agreement also requires Jordan to facilitate the transportation of Iraqi goods through its territory.

The agreement was signed following Jordanian-Iraqi talks on transport which concluded Wednesday. Mr. Obeid said that the two sides signed minutes of the meetings which dealt with strengthening bilateral relations in transport sectors, especially with regard to facilities offered by the Ports Corporation and ways of increasing the volume of goods transport between the two countries.

Mr. Obeid, in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, correspondent in Baghdad, said that the talks included a comprehensive evaluation of the various transport fields during the

first half of this year as well as guide lines for promoting bilateral relations in these fields for the coming year.

The transport minister said that he held talks with Iraqi oil ministry officials on cooperation in this field between the two countries. Talks were also held with the Iraqi trade minister on the scope of cooperation in transport and trade fields. Mr. Obeid added, pointing out that the Iraqi side requested diversifying and increasing the Jordanian goods exported to Iraq.

Mr. Obeid also announced that the Iraqi government will shortly receive a Jordanian economic delegation to complete procedures for establishing a joint Jordanian-Iraqi-Industrial agricultural company with an estimated capital of JD 20 million to start its work as soon as possible.

The transport minister conveyed a verbal message from Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai to Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan dealing with bolstering brotherly ties and cooperation in various fields.

## Joint Arab companies open annual talks on coordination

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting of joint Arab companies opened Wednesday at the head office of the Arab Mining Company.

Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi, who opened the meeting, stressed the importance of joint Arab economic ventures.

The meeting is held annually in cooperation between the Arab League General Secretariat, the CAEU, Arab organisations for industrial development, agriculture and labour and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Mr. Obeidi said that this annual meeting should aim to increase cooperation and coordination between specialised Arab League agencies and joint Arab companies. He added that joint Arab companies, now totalling four, were formed in accordance with the CAEU charter for an integrated, self-sufficient Arab economy.

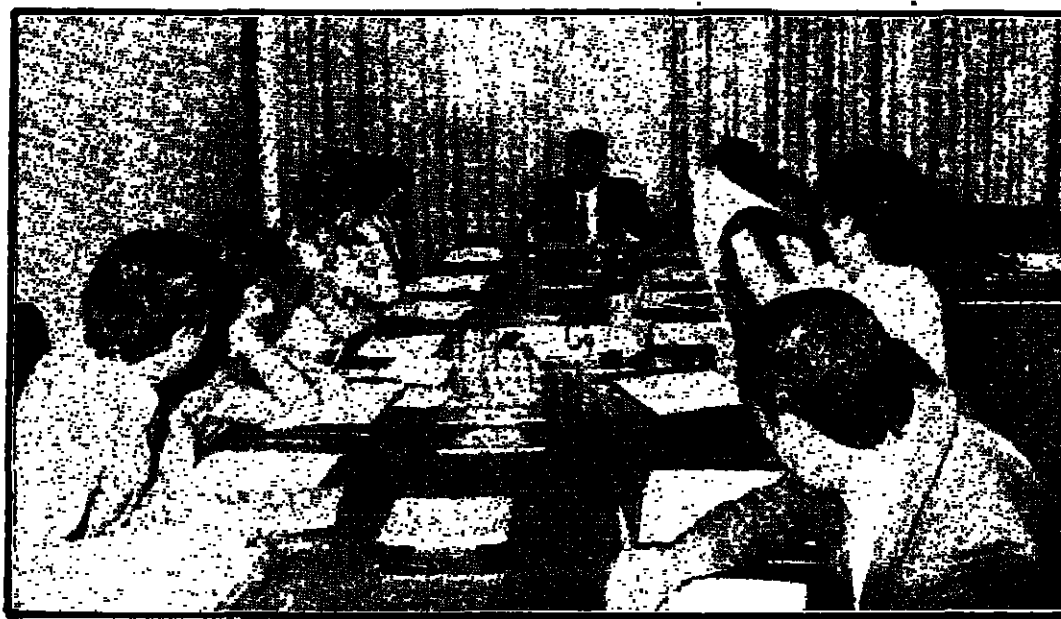
The four companies are the Arab Mining Company, the Arab Company for Drug Industries and

Medical Appliances, the Arab Company for Industrial Development and the Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth. The four companies have a capital totalling around \$1.5 billion.

Mr. Obeidi stressed that Arab joint ventures, which are a step towards Arab economic integration, should not contradict different Arab economic policies or with external economic ties.

The director general of the Arab Mining Company, Mr. Taha Al Taher, told the delegates that their meeting comes at a crucial time for Arab and international economics and that the Arab economic crisis can only be solved through realistic studies and serious dialogue.

The meeting, which runs for two days, is expected to discuss reports submitted by each company on its current status, feasibility studies, future plans in addition to a plan to exchange information among the companies between them and Arab League agencies.



Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib (centre) Wednesday briefs a visiting women's delegation on Middle East developments (Petra photo)

## Khatib calls on U.S. to adopt positive, balanced stand on Mideast issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib Wednesday called on the United States to play a more positive role in finding a solution to the Palestinian problem. The minister also stressed the need for the U.S. to adopt a "more balanced" policy in the Middle East which would take into consideration the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and which would also positively contribute to achieving a just and comprehensive peace settlement that would secure the rights of the Palestinians. Mr. Khatib was speaking to a visiting delegation from the Arab Women's Council in America.

During the meeting he reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East and the efforts Jordan is making on the Arab and international levels to reach a just and peaceful solution through an

international peace conference with the participation of all the parties concerned. The minister also discussed the current proposals and opportunities for peace and pointed out the dangers that might result if these chances were missed causing the situation in the Middle East to remain in the current state of stagnation. Mr. Khatib also discussed the arbitrary Israeli measures against Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories and referred to the confiscation of land and eviction operations exercised by the Israeli occupation authorities.

The minister also asked the delegation to convey to the American people a clear and accurate picture of the reality of what they have seen during their tour of the region and also answered the delegation's questions which dealt with the various issues at the Arab

and international arenas.

The head of the delegation earlier expressed her thanks and appreciation to the Jordanian government for giving them the opportunity to visit Jordan. She also outlined the goals of the council, which was established in the United States in 1982. The council aims to strengthen the American people's understanding of Arab civilisation, history and policies and to give a true and accurate image of Arab women in general, she pointed out.

### Delegation visits university

Also, Wednesday the delegation paid a visit to the University of Jordan where they met with the university's acting vice-president, Dr. Hani Abdul Rahman. Dr. Abdul Rahman briefed the delegation on the university's history, development, educational policy and the subjects taught at the university. The delegation also met with the university's director of public relations who praised the council's role in explaining Arab causes. The delegation later visited the university's Islamic Cultural Centre where they were briefed by the centre's director Fayez Al Rabee' on its goals and activities.

The delegation, comprising a group of Arab and American women, arrived here Tuesday on an official visit to Jordan as part of a tour of the region.

## Ministry announces results of tawjihi examinations

Overall pass rate registers increase over last year

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The overall pass rate in the General Secondary Certificate Examination (tawjihi) for the 1984/1985 scholastic year was 58.9 per cent, an increase of 9.3 per cent over results of the previous year, Director of Examinations at the Ministry of Education Ahmad Al Bashaieh announced Wednesday.

Speaking at a press conference held at the Ministry of Education, Dr. Bashaieh said that the pass rate for full time students registered 70.3 per cent, whereas special studies students, who enrol externally at the Ministry of Education's school, was 25.6 per cent. A total of 43,531 students sat for the examinations in both banks of Jordan.

The pass rate for students in the literary stream was 52 per cent, an increase of 12.1 per cent over the results of last year. In the scientific stream the pass rate was 70.8 per cent and the overall pass rate in the commercial stream was 57.4 per cent. In the agriculture stream, the overall pass rate was 73 per cent while the postal studies and the hotel and catering streams had overall pass rates of 84 per cent and 72.6 per cent respectively. The industrial stream had a pass rate of 57.4 while the pass rate for

the nursing stream was 75.6 per cent.

Dr. Bashaieh said that correcting examination papers and assessing the results took 32 days this year, compared with 33 days in 1984.

Following are the names of the students who passed with the highest marks in each stream: The literary stream: Samir Sabarini (97.2), Amal Ghanem (96.5), Ghadeer Taber Amera (96), Etemad Farnawi (95.8), Raja'a Maghrebi (94.9), Lida Taha (94.9), Rana Mousa Kajo (94.5), May Wakeeleh (94.4), Rima Hindawi (94.0) and Sana'a Jaraba'a (93.7). Wa'el Hayajneh and Ma'an Muravat came joint first in the sciences stream with an average of 98 per cent followed by Mustafa Mahyar (97.9), Samir Akash (97.8), Sa'ad Esawa (97.8), Majdi Abdul Karcem (97.7), Imad Fakhouri

(97.7), Salim Ashhab (97.3), Manal Halabi (97) and Omar Abu Gharbieh (96.9).

In the commercial stream the highest grades were obtained by Muaffaq Najjar (96), Sahar Jerjes (93.9), Adnan De'es (92.6), Ausar Rasheed (91.5) and Jumana Wade'e Sawalha (91.5).

Ahmad Ayeed came first in the agricultural stream with a mark of 82.6 followed by Mohammad Tarabin (82.4), Kamal Bejesh (82.3), Mohammad Subae'e (81.7) and Ahmad Hawwari (81.6).

The first five in the industrial stream were Mohammad Shamaileh (97.3), Ibrahim Khamis (97), Abdullah Musa (94.6), Abdul Hamid Hilo (94.0) and Ismail Abu Samha (92.1).

The nursing stream the highest marks were obtained by Nawak Hroub (81.9), Nadia Brance (81.1), Hanan Talla'a (81.1), Wafa'a Jaber (78.1) and Amira Sarhan (77.9).

In the postal stream: Yussef Shaker Lahman (80.3), Araf Warkat (79.4), Ibrahim Shatanawi (77.5), Ziad Abu Al Ward (74.8) and Amira Khalil (72.3).

Nasser Al Haj (86.6), Tarq Shawaheh (83.6), Wa'el Shomali (79.7), Mohammad Amran (77.5) and Mohammad Hijazi (73.7) were the first five in the hotel catering stream.

## Doctors sign petition urging senate to vote for amendment to JMC law

AMMAN (J.T.) — Twenty one doctors of different specialisations Tuesday signed a petition addressed to the Upper House of Parliament urging senators to vote for an amendment to the Jordan Medical Council (JMC) law as passed by the Lower House of Parliament.

The amendment, passed by the Lower House of Parliament on Tuesday July 16, cancels previous legislation which specifies that specialised doctors should sit for a examination.

According to the newly amended law, specialist doctors will only be recognised after producing evidence of their specialisation from an accredited institute.

In their petition, the signatories reviewed the background of the current law which was drawn up to deal with certain conditions "where some doctors obtained their specialisations or obtained them from low-standard institutes".

The signatories argued that there was ambiguity in some articles of the law which would make it very difficult for the law to accomplish its objectives.

The petition was signed by leading Jordanian specialists, including ex-ministers and hospital directors. Former minister Jamal

Al Shaer, ex-medical association member, Hassan Badran, president of the Jordan Surgeons Society, Abdul Aziz Bilheisi, director of Ahil Hospital, Carlos Demis, Dr. Mustafa Salem, Dr. Abdel Salam, Jamhawi, Director of the Palestine Hospital Sami Khouri, ex-Dentists Association President Nabih Mumar, Dr. Mowafiq Al Fawaz, Dr. Wajeh Barkat, Dr. Edward Missad, Dr. Yaya Dajani, Dr. Mohammad Sabarini, Dr. Mohammad Owran, Dr. Jamil Jassim, Dr. Fouti Khamis, Dr. Mohammad Shteih, Dr. Ghazi Jamal, Dr. Tayseer Amari, Dr. Samir Al Kayed and Dr. Abdullah Bashir.

### Month's road accidents claim 54 lives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Fifty four people were killed and 915 other persons were injured in 1514 road accidents which occurred throughout the country in June. Traffic Department sources said that 589 of these accidents, in which five people were killed and 243 were injured, occurred in Amman.

## Marqa centre broadens women's opportunities

By Simonetta Carr  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With more and more women entering the workforce in Jordan, it has become a concern that their potential will not be wasted but rather emphasized to the full according to the demands of the market. While most girls, in fact, still prefer to follow the traditional lines of occupation, such as teaching and office work, they are also starting to face unemployment in these fields, while other fields are in desperate need for personnel, particularly qualified and competent staff.

Matching the available workforce with the market's demands has been, from the start, a chief objective of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) which has opened several centres throughout the country concentrating on training skilled workers in the areas which are most needed.

To date, however, most VTC students have been male, perhaps because the skills offered by the centres were concentrating more on the male workforce.

### A different approach

Last October, however, in cooperation with the European Economic Community (EEC), the VTC opened their first centre for girls in Marqa. "While VTC has already three centres for short-term courses for women who want to upgrade their skills, and is building one more right here in Marqa at the present," said Mrs. Kulthoom Fetyan, director of the VTC Trade Training Centre for Girls in Marqa, "this school is the first of its kind in Jordan, being completely different in curriculum and approach even from the other governmental training centres for girls".

Mrs. Fetyan, who has been in working in the educational field for several years told the Jordan Times that she believes that this type of school is unique even in the West.

What makes this school so different is the type of training offered at the college. For a period of two years, the students in these

centres are offered a comprehensive education including academic subjects (such as maths, language, religion and so on) and practical and theoretical studies in the chosen skills. But, while most other schools of this type mainly hold these studies in the centres, with little time for outside apprenticeship, the Vocational Training Centres alternate three days at the centres with three days on the job in factories and companies. Here they experience the



Vocational careers no longer for men only (J.T. file photo)

real demands of their work and get acquainted with the place which, in the majority of cases, will actually hire them at the completion of their courses. The third year of the courses, in fact, are spent entirely at the employer's premises in full-time apprenticeship, though still under the close supervision of VTC staff.

### Expansion plans

The centre in Marqa is organised on this same model, though at the present it is training only 40 girls in four trades, for six hours a day. "We are planning to expand the centre to its full capacity, which is 250 girls, by next year", Mrs. Fetyan explained, "adding two more trades and supplementing the schedules with two more hours".

Having started only last Oct-

ober, the centre is at the present still in a semi-organisational phase. Most of the equipment will be provided by EEC, but has not yet arrived. "We hope to receive it in the next couple of months", Mrs. Fetyan said, "while now the girls are starting on equipment which has been borrowed from other centres which is quite insufficient." The library and the cafeteria, which belong to the centre, are also not yet functioning.

The four trades presently offered



to the girls include radio and television repair and servicing, repairing and servicing office machines, typing and office skills and dressmaking. The trades which will be added next year are retail sales and childcare.

"The girls are almost evenly divided among the four classes", Mrs. Fetyan explained, "We left the choice completely to them without forcing them in any way following an initial three-months general training in which we explained the different trades in order to familiarise the girls with all of them and allow them to make a competent choice."

### New trades for women

"Some of these trades are traditional female trades, others are very new for the female workforce", she added. "Television

and radio repair and servicing, for example, is an unusual trade for girls, but there is a need in the market and we have received promises of future employment for our girls, in spite of prejudices", she explained.

How are the girls responding to such a new skill? "Quite well", said the television and radio repair instructor, "although they often find the theoretical part difficult to understand, they enjoy and do very well in the practical part."

"A trade such as repairing and servicing office machines may also seem unusual for girls", Mrs. Fetyan added, "but there is a very great need and we have received very good response from all the companies we are contacting at present". The trades taught at the centre, in fact, have been chosen by the VTC only after an accurate study of the market's demands and therefore provide a guarantee of future employment.

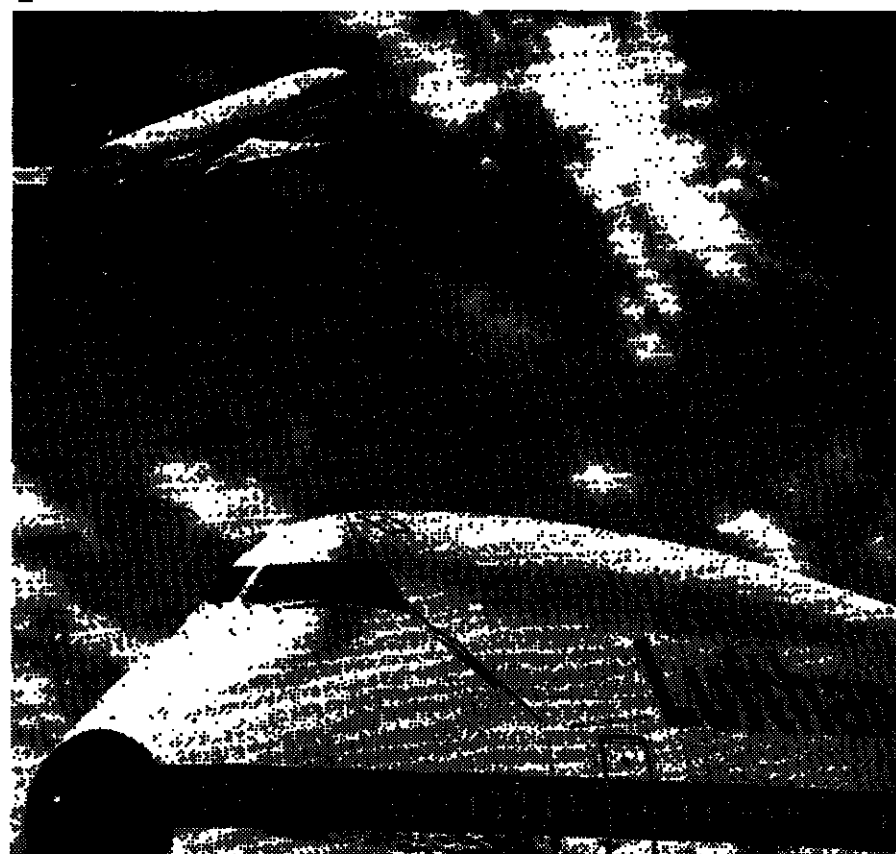
Typing and office skills lessons do not include secretarial skills. Typing is taught by the "sight and sound" method and, Mrs. Fetyan said, concentrates on teaching accuracy rather than speed.

### Secretarial skills

"The diplomas our centre will give at the end of the courses", she added, "will be an actual guarantee of the girls' proficiency in their skills. This is what the market requires right now. Skills such as retail sales, for example, have never been taught in actual comprehensive courses, but we have received a positive response from employers when we presented them with our project in this area and we believe that, more and more, employers are looking for real qualifications", she said.

Mrs. Fetyan also said that the centre "will play its role in the country's development through apprenticeship and in-plant training, will serve economical development by supplying the labour market with skilled workers meeting the requirements of the industry and will make vocational training available for girls to help them in the actual working conditions to upgrade their skills and raise their standards, as well as helping them to find jobs."

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# Jordan Times

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## Expectations gain a nod

IN A meeting with reporters in Paris on Wednesday, Salah Khalaf, Mr. Arafat's number two in Fatah, admitted the importance of the dialogue that is expected to take place soon between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. This is a very significant statement indeed coming as it is from a PLO leader who has always been very sceptical of joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves and U.S. intentions and who on numerous occasions was too outspoken in expressing his stands. It is also a further proof that peace efforts in the area are actually gaining momentum in the wake of the Jordan-PLO accord and the encouraging political developments that have followed since Feb. 11.

What is particularly significant in Abu Iyad's statement is that part which refers to the envisaged dialogue as a non-binding contact on either the PLO or Washington. The dialogue would not commit Washington to recognising the PLO any more than it would commit the PLO to accept American conditions for a recognition of his organisation, Khalaf said. "The meeting is not aimed at negotiations but at dialogue."

The significance of this thinking lies in its coincidence with the U.S. position and with the developing understanding among all the concerned parties on the issues involved. This understanding is bound to clear the atmosphere for a more meaningful peace process and improve chances for achieving solid results.

It is still our view, however, that the best outcome of the preliminary tripartite dialogue is that which has been propagated by Jordan and which stands the best chance of being attained. Simply put, this outcome means a scenario whereby the U.S. would recognise the right of Palestinians to self-determination, within a confederation with Jordan, in return for the PLO's acceptance of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

What is needed now is for the U.S. to send Mr. Murphy out here to start his talks. This should be done as quickly as possible, we believe, because time is of the essence and conditions seem right for the start of peace process that can end the Arab-Israeli conflict for good.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Messengers of friendship

KING HUSSEIN met with Jordanians taking part in the first conference of expatriates in Amman to express Jordan's pride in their contribution to the progress and prosperity of their country and to voice his hopes for meeting with them in the future. He said that Jordan is delighted to receive its sons and to exchange with them views and experience and to work hand in hand with them for the nation's success.

The King described the expatriates as faithful envoys of their country abroad bridging understanding with other nations, specially with the Arab Gulf states where most of them are being employed at present. The King's meeting with the expatriates after their final meeting in Amman came as a crowning of the success of the conference that has been convened to enable both the expatriates and the country identify each other's hopes, problems and aspirations and to share their accumulated experience in different fields.

It is hoped that the conference has levelled the ground for further meetings between the two sides on regular basis because both look forward to making benefits and to serve the same cause.

### Al Dustour: Syria launches falsifications

THE SYRIAN information media these days broadcast falsifications and lies designed to cover up for the official Damascus policies which favour an anti-Arab solidarity line and which try constantly to disrupt any Arab conformity or solidarity.

It is also noticed that the Syrian media these days try to create imaginary enemies of the Arabs in general and Syria in particular for the sake of diverting domestic attention to external issues. These media campaigns try to paint a picture of Syria confronting an aggressive enemy and try to present Jordan and the PLO as both striving to make a separate peace agreement with Israel at Syria's expense. These falsifications can be exposed by the fact that Syria's policies vis-a-vis the Middle East issue are in total agreement with those of the PLO and Jordan, and both sides are agreed on the need for holding an international conference to deal with the question, and both sides are agreed that such a conference is the only forum for resolving the Palestine problem and restoring Arab lands usurped by Israel since 1967.

Since Syria, as is clear from its talks with U.S. envoys who visit Damascus from time to time, is interested in achieving a peaceful settlement, then the talk can only be an attempt to deceive the masses about imaginary enemies of Syria.

Syria cannot justify its rejection of an Arab summit by throwing the blame on others and accusing others of conspiring against it.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Anti-solidarity stand

IN JORDAN, we believe each Arab country has the right to air its views freely, but we also believe that no Arab country has the right to impose its ideas on others by force or through intimidation and propaganda campaigns. The Syrian information media which have been trying to justify the actions of the Damascus regime are bent on launching attacks on other Arab countries, throwing suspicion around their actions and trying to stab them in the back.

Syrian radio and television have been launching campaigns designed more or less to maintain the present weakness and divisions in Arab ranks. Syria's campaigns which are directed against Jordan and the PLO and other Arab states that have decided to take part in the planned Arab summit conference, are full of lies and false allegations against these Arab countries with the hope of justifying Damascus's rejection of the summit meeting.

Syria has been bent on accusing Jordan and the PLO of trying to reach a separate peace treaty with Israel at Syria's expense, and this campaign has been launched to cover up for Damascus's refusal of any pan-Arab action against the common enemies of the Arab nation.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# Possible fall in oil prices worries Washington

By Franz Schurmann

SAN FRANCISCO — The drama of Beirut continues to dominate the news in the U.S. but there is other news from the Middle East which is giving real concern to the policy-makers.

Just recently, OPEC met again in Vienna. Most Americans would yawn and say: what's new? But in the National Security Council, the State Department, and the Federal Reserve Board, they are not yawning. There the officials are worried.

A major historical turning point has come to the Middle East. The U.S. government is being forced to deal with the Arabs seriously. Israel is gradually being forced to deal with the Arabs seriously. The hostage crisis hastened the coming of the turning point. It cannot be ignored. Even if the U.S. government wants to forget

about Jordan's peace plan, it cannot. There is a momentum that is pushing developments along.

What does this have to do with OPEC? The same thing that the Saudi oil boycott had to do with the Israel-Egypt war of October 1973. Twelve years ago, Saudi Arabia provoked a 400 per cent increase in the price of oil. That had a devastating effect on the world economy. That move was punishment for the massive support the U.S. gave Israel during that war.

This time the world's government officials do not fear a soaring of oil prices, but rather a plummeting. If oil prices should fall below \$20 or even to \$15 a barrel as some have predicted, it could create economic disaster much as the Saudi move in 1973 did. Can the Saudis do it? Of course they

can. They can flood the world with high-grade cheap Saudi oil and force the price down and down and down.

Why would the Saudis want to do that? I suppose it would be for the same reasons they did it in 1973 — finally to make Washington realise that it must come to terms with the Arabs, no matter how much Arabs quarrel with each other and no matter how tied to Israel the U.S. may be. There is a peace plan on the table. The PLO and Yasser Arafat have come a long way to making reasonable offers. Trouble for Israel is growing on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The time for some kind of settlement between Palestinians and Israelis is now. And the Saudis know that as well as all others in the Middle East.

This is a delicate time for the world monetary system. It

would be a delicate time even if the Saudis were not getting ready to use the oil weapon again. The U.S. economy is softening. Interest rates in the U.S. are coming down. And the U.S. government budget is gradually coming down in order to deal with its immense deficit. But there is another process which is creating great sensitivity in the world monetary system.

Argentina has just launched a major currency reform. It has become a test case for the world monetary system. If the reform works, then the system can rest on stronger foundations. If it fails, a real crisis could hit the system. A major plunge in world oil prices could prove disastrous.

In 1973, Israeli armies were running wild along the Suez. They were encouraged by the biggest military air-lift in his-

tory carried out by the U.S. It seemed to all that, once again, the U.S. became the servant to the ambitions of Israeli strategists. Now in 1985 virtually no one in the world, save the dwindling band of Israel's allies, wants a repeat of this.

The sign that the U.S., this time at last, is willing to take an "even-handed" approach to the Middle Eastern situation will be a willingness on its part to press Israel to negotiate seriously with the Palestinians. And if this requires a larger international conference, then so be it.

A Palestinian political entity must emerge on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Israeli occupiers must leave. And whatever settlements there are on future Palestinian territory must be renegotiated between the Israeli government, the settlers, and the new Palestinian

authorities.

There are good reasons why Israel might consider that it is in its own interests now to seek a settlement. In some ways, Israelis and Palestinians have a lot in common. They are both the heirs of a special culture that arose in British-mandated Palestine. In some ways, both are like Algerians who too are the heirs of a mix of Arab and French culture. It is not impossible for deadly enemies to work together. Look at the U.S. and China. They have even become good friends!

If Lebanon is reunited, then it will have to rest on a foundation of cooperation between the main communities. So too for the Holy Land, which can only find peace and justice and healthy economic growth if Israelis and Palestinians together learn to live together as equals.

# Israel goes on demolishing Palestinian homes

By Aliyn Fisher  
Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Ten-year-old Iman Hussein stared at a pile of rubble that was her cement home before a yellow Israeli bulldozer razed it Sunday. She tugged on her father's sleeve and said, "Daddy, where are we going to sleep tonight?"

In 90 minutes and under armed police guard, the bulldozer fulfilled a 1983 eviction order and toppled and crushed the two cement buildings where Mr. Hussein's family had lived.

Israeli neighbours in annexed East Jerusalem's Gilo suburb watched impassively from balconies and manured lawns.

The Husseins are the twelfth Palestinian family dislodged to build Gilo, one of eight Israeli suburb built around Jerusalem in the area captured from Jordan in the 1967 Mideast war.

Their predicament is part of a conflict over Israeli efforts to consolidate control in the mostly Palestinian half of disputed Jerusalem and its suburbs.

The gray cement and tin str-

uctures that were used by Atz Khalil Hussein, 65, his two children, mother and wife, are part of a 5,000 dunum (1,200 acre) plot that Israel expropriated in 1970 to build white stone apartment houses for 30,000 Israelis.

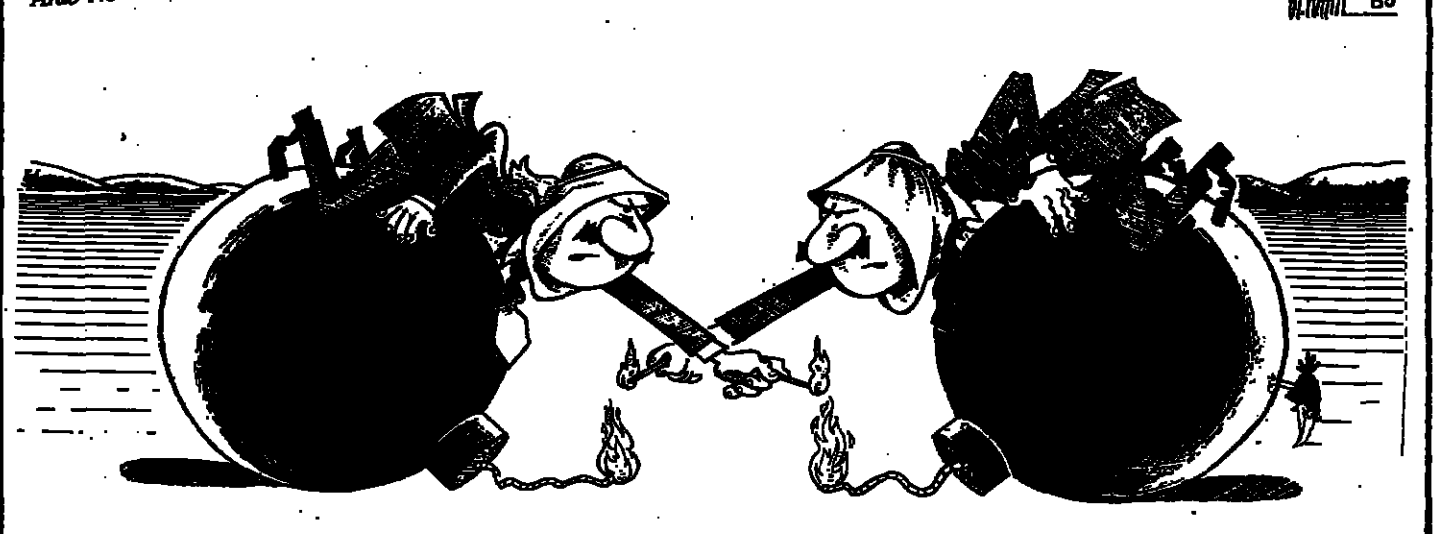
Zeev Weil, an attorney for the Israel Lands Authority, said all the families except Hussein accepted compensation of up to \$150,000 and built new homes nearby, across a wide highway separating the Jewish neighbourhood from the Palestinian village of Al-Sharafat.

Mr. Hussein rejected an offer of \$90,000 during a three-year court battle and has refused a government offer for hotel accommodations now that his home has been razed, Mr. Weil said.

"I don't want the money. I want my house, right here and now," Mr. Hussein told a reporter as he stood by the wreckage of what he said was his home since 1955.

"Why are the Jews allowed to live here, but not us? We have been living here since the Jordanians ruled," Mr. Hussein's mother, Anna, shouted at a rep-

Arab News



orter. While the government tried to negotiate a settlement with Mr. Hussein, Israeli construction firms built cottages and apartment buildings up to the edge of his plot. Mr. Weil said the government

"did not want to dislodge Mr. Hussein by force," and won a court eviction order in 1983. The Husseins and some of their Jewish neighbours indicated there was distrust on both sides. Mr. Hussein spoke of being

annoyed by the Jews, while Mr. Weil said, without being specific, that Jewish complaints about the Hussein family helped authorities decide to implement the court order. A dark-haired Israeli woman in

a flower print dress stood in her yard watching the bulldozer at work and told a reporter, "I'm glad they're going and we'll have some peace and quiet here." She refused to give her name or elaborate.

# U.S. calls Pretoria crackdown understandable, urges haste

By Sue Baker  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has so far carefully avoided criticism of South Africa's crackdown on increasing racial unrest, but failure to achieve a quick return to calm could modify the U.S. approach.

"We are disturbed by the violence that is occurring in South Africa," the White House said Monday adding the Pretoria government was seeking "to restore law and order and that is understandable."

The South African government declared a state of emergency over the weekend in 36 black districts in an attempt to quell increasing racial violence that has claimed about 500 lives, mostly black, over the past year and a half.

"Sometimes measures have to be taken in the short term that are not what everyone wants," said Robert Gelbard, director of the State Department's office on Southern Africa affairs.

While indicating the administration's response to South African developments was flexible, Mr. Gelbard said the basic U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" would not change.

Mr. Gelbard told Reuters he hoped the state of emergency would be in force for "less than a few weeks."

"We are watching very carefully, trying to monitor the situation," he said. "There are no rigid parameters in our policy... we will continue to do what we think is most effective."

The State Department, responding to the South African moves, also said it hoped the unrest will abate rapidly permitting the South African government to remove these measures.

In its statement the White House said: "The period of violence must be ended and put behind all South Africans so that South Africa can proceed into a meaningful political dialogue which would lead to basic reforms

moving away from apartheid, which system we consider to be repugnant and largely responsible for the current violence."

The White House also called on Pretoria to "exercise its responsibilities in a scrupulous manner," apparently a reference to fears South Africa's security forces could abuse their new powers of arrest and detention.

Asked how the administration would act if such abuses occurred, Mr. Gelbard replied: "We will

respond appropriately."

He did not elaborate, but said the administration had been reviewing the situation in southern Africa for the past few weeks and that the process would continue in the light of the new developments in South Africa.

But David Scott a spokesman for the TransAfrica black foreign policy lobbying group, said: "It is time for the administration to acknowledge that quiet diplomacy with a government hopelessly

committed to apartheid rules simply won't work."

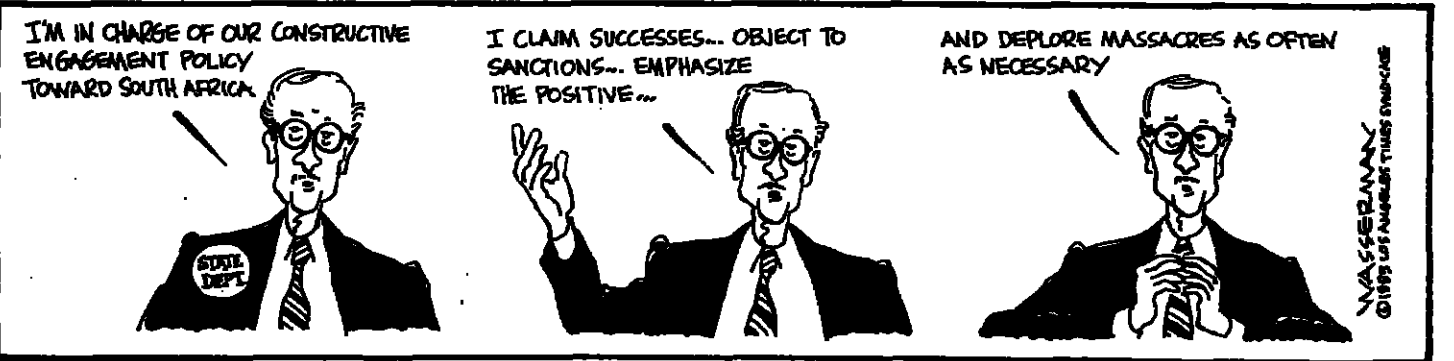
Mr. Scott said that Pretoria's "escalation of repression will lead to an escalation of violence which will cause an increasing toll in human lives on a daily basis."

Last November, TransAfrica formed the Free South Africa Movement that has staged almost daily anti-apartheid protests outside the South Africa embassy in Washington and extended its

demonstrations across the country.

Mr. Scott urged President Reagan to "impose some tangible pressure — economic and diplomatic — to force South Africa to the negotiating table with the black majority."

Mr. Gelbard said the administration remained opposed to the economic sanctions demanded by Congress last month.



# A heavy burden awaits next Bolivian president

By Paul Iredale  
Reuters

LA PAZ — Bolivia's next president, due to be elected by Congress next month, faces an economic crisis of immense proportions, with the world's inflation rate and all indicators in steep decline.

The impoverished Latin American nation has made no payment for 16 months on its \$825 million debt to foreign banks. Part of a total foreign debt estimated at \$3.6 billion, foreign investment has all but dried up and it has been printing money to keep the economy running.

Inflation has soared to an astronomical 8,900 per cent from 123.5 per cent when leftist President Hernan Siles Zuazo took office in 1982. In the 1970s Bolivia had a reputation for one of the lowest inflation rates in Latin America.

Bolivian voters, tired of Mr. Siles Zuazo's failure to halt the inflationary vortex, appear to have deserted his ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the left (MNR) in mass elections on July 14, leaving it a poor fourth with a mere four per cent of the vote in unofficial returns.

They have turned to right-wing former military ruler Hugo Banzer and former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, both of whom have pledged tough measures to

tackle the crisis. The race between the two experienced Bolivian leaders is close, and Congress will make the final decision next month. But the winner have to move fast if he is to stem the tide before the fabric of Bolivian society begins to fall apart.

Estimates for inflation this year are purely speculative, but Western diplomats say they begin at around 30,000 per cent.

The roots of the crisis lie in the 1970s when world prices for Bolivia's main exports, tin and hydrocarbon products, were at record levels and Mr. Banzer, the military president, made full use of the petrodollars offered for loan by Western banks to build highways and open up the under-developed country.

But the world recession at the end of the decade coincided with a period of acute instability in Bolivia, when its leaders were too concerned with their political future to take unpopular economic measures. There have been 11 changes of government, five by military coup, since Mr. Banzer was overthrown in 1978.

By the time Mr. Siles Zuazo took office in 1982, the rot had set in. Mineral production had declined because of antiquated machinery and increasingly poor quality ore. Bolivia had ceased to export petroleum and inflation was on the rise. Mr. Siles Zuazo introduced six

economic packages during his 33-month rule, the last in February devaluing the peso 80 per cent and raising the prices of controlled essential items by 300 to 500 per cent.

But his policy of keeping the peso at a fixed official rate created a huge black market sector, forcing producers to smuggle goods over the borders to get a realistic price and creating huge deficits in the large state corporations, which were forced to accept much of their export earnings at the official rate.

The peso now trades on the illegal but flourishing black market in La Paz at around 10 times the official rate, and prices in some shops, especially in oil-producing Santa Cruz, are quoted in dollars.

The government failed to index taxes, and revenue from this source, which financed 75 per cent of government spending in the 1970s, has now slumped to 15 per cent.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, who came to power following pressure from the unions, also faced increasing labour unrest culminating in a 16-day general strike called by fiery veteran labour leader Juan Lechin, when miners marched through La Paz hurling sticks of dynamite.

"The recent history of Bolivia is the history of three old men who hate each other," said a Western diplomat, referring to Mr. Lechin, 74, Mr. Siles Zuazo, 72, and Mr.

Paz Estenssoro, 77.

Mr. Estenssoro and Mr. Banzer have spelled out similar short-term measures to halt the economic slide. They say they will unify the peso at a realistic rate, curbing the black market which accounts for an estimated 75 per cent of the Bolivian economy and increasing government revenue.

They are both committed to cutting back hard on government spending. Mr. Banzer's Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) party says it is prepared to fire people for state enterprises such as the Bolivian Mining Corporation Comibol, which registered a 195-million-dollar loss last year.

Both are also keen to reach agreement with the International Monetary Fund and negotiate a rescheduling with Bolivia's foreign debtors. Western diplomats say foreign bankers are prepared to wait up to a year before agreeing terms if they see the new government is determined to solve the crisis.

The main difference between Mr. Banzer and Mr. Paz Estenssoro appears to be in their approach to the labour movement, whose members will suffer as the measures begin to bite.

Mr. Banzer, whose earlier government had a reputation for confrontation, says he is determined to uphold the law and stop illegal strikes, while Mr. Paz Estenssoro favours an approach of national consensus for his measures.

## LETTERS

### Ambulances never arrive

To the Editor:

Fatal tragic accidents are on the increase in Jordan while available car ambulances to evacuate casualties seem to be on the decrease. Injured pedestrians and accident victims have to remain lying in the street waiting for the ambulance which usually arrives 30 minutes late, because if you happen to request an ambulance from local hospitals, civil defence department or call emergency phone numbers 198 and 199 you'll have to spend 10 minutes explaining to the officials that their help is needed, that a car accident has taken place and that people are lying in the streets, and even then the officials delay you more as they start asking and inquiring of you what has happened and what caused the accident, number of casualties etc...

Tuesday evening a tragic accident took place opposite the Jordan Times offices: a woman and her little child were struck by a speeding car; they flew into the air and settled on the ground. People panicked, and as I happened to be visiting a friend in the neighbourhood, I took the risk of calling for an ambulance, asking for help from related folks.

As a starter, I phoned 198. After investigation, they told me to phone 199, where I had to face the same shower of what's and where's until they finally told me, "We have sent a car". Being much understress, I phoned the University Hospital to beg for an ambulance. The operator told me to hang on as he was going to get me through with the emergency department. I waited for three minutes, but the phone call was cut off before I talked to them. I re-dialled, and after having to explain the situation, they decided to send an ambulance. Both ambulances, the 199 and the University Hospital, arrived at 8:45, exactly 25 minutes after the accident's occurrence. If the two casualties were not removed by bypassing cars who offered their help, they would have waited for some good to help them.

Although it is prohibited in some countries to move casualties unless the ambulance team show up, over there it is quite difficult as ambulances usually arrive in a few minutes after accidents take place. Thank God here in Jordan people are allowed to take invalids to the hospitals instead of having to wait for ambulances who follow the motto, "better too late than never".

F. Saleh,  
Amman.



# Oil, arms markets govern U.S. Gulf policies

Thomas L. McNaughton,  
*Arms and Oil*  
Washington D.C., The Brookings  
Institution, 1985

Reviewed by Dr. John Muttam

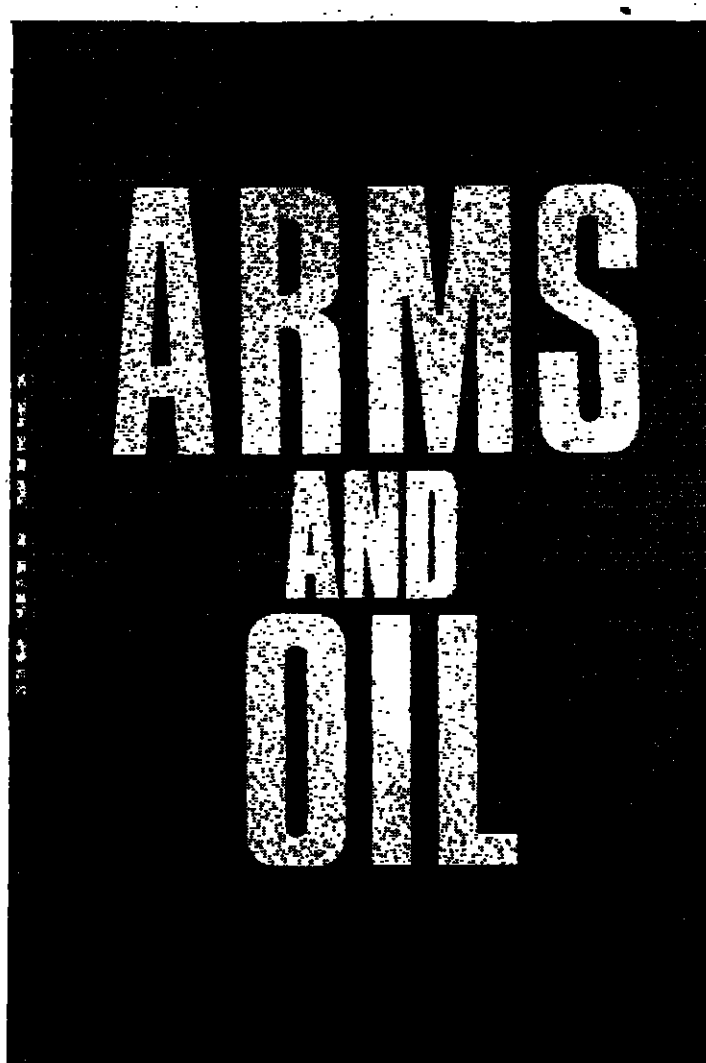
CECIL CRABB observed that before World War II the United States had no foreign policy at all in the Middle East, because it thought that it had no vital interests in the far away and "backward" region. Following World War II, however, it became clear to the U.S. administration that oil was an important ingredient in any war effort and that this commodity could be easily exploited in huge quantities from the Gulf region, particularly from Saudi Arabia.

But the rapid rise of Soviet power in the wake of World War II posed a challenge to American supremacy and tended to militate against U.S. global objectives. The irreconcilable antagonism between the U.S. and the Soviet Union began to express itself in bloc rivalries everywhere. The U.S. perceived that the Gulf countries, particularly Iran and Iraq, could become vulnerable to Soviet penetration and its own oil interests there would be seriously jeopardised. The U.S. economic interests were assumed to be closely related to the strategic concern in the area which evolved as a new phase in U.S.-Soviet relations. Henceforth, the U.S. presence came to be interpreted in terms of the security of the countries in the region against potential threats from the Soviet Union. As Marlow put it, the "Communist threat" as applied to the Middle East was a mere excuse for Western intervention in the area and the United States, with its superior resources, had simply taken over from the British and French and that "the common aim of all three was to make the Arab countries the instruments of their policies and the servants of their economies."

The U.S. formulated the "ring theory" in the fifties by which Iran was inducted into an alliance system that provided an opportunity for the U.S. to infuse into that country sophisticated weapon systems on a massive scale to counter the so-called Soviet threat. Later when Britain withdrew militarily from the Gulf in 1971, the Gulf littoral states did not favour U.S. taking over the position relinquished by Britain. But, to ensure its oil interest and lucrative arms market, the U.S. constructed the "two pillar theory": allowing the late Shah of Iran to play a surrogate role and at the same time giving Saudi Arabia a cooperative, subsidiary role to maintain U.S. interests in the region.

However, the 1979 Iranian revolution emasculated both the "ring theory" of Cold War fame and the "two pillar" theory both of which for a period of time helped U.S. to manoeuvre Gulf politics in exploiting the oil resources of the region. Now there is real need to rethink U.S. policies in the Gulf. Harping on the Soviet threat unduly while planning military strategy for the Gulf may not sound credible at all to the Gulf littoral states who have not seen evidence of any Soviet attempts, seeking the warm waters of the Indian Ocean via the Iranian plateau.

Mr. McNaughton's book appears to provide a near-realistic approach to the strategic dilemma the U.S. is facing presently in the Gulf region. The book is divided neatly into two parts. The first part deals with the traditional problem of Soviet military power in the region. In doing so, the author sets the main theme within the framework of strategic rivalries between the superpowers in the area. Mr. McNaughton competently undertakes elaborate analyses of Soviet intervention capabilities, doctrines, nature of threats and military operational problems



etc., — elements, necessarily to be taken into account in any structuring of U.S. defences in the area. A whole lot of hypothetical strategic questions are raised and logically answered. Interesting Soviet intervention scenarios across the Iranian border are constructed, providing insights into diverse military strategies the Soviets may adopt in times of contingencies.

The second part of the book focuses attention on Saudi Arabia and the U.S. role in peninsular security. Various components of peninsular security are critically examined. He underscores the view that the demands on U.S. forces are likely to be less pressing than those associated with the "Soviet threat," but the demands on U.S. political sensitivities are likely to be far greater. Moreover, he says that the United States is but one of several external powers

engaged in helping the peninsular oil states manage their security problems.

The author rightly suggests that it is in the U.S. interest to encourage cooperation among these Gulf states in strengthening their security framework, symbolised in the Gulf Cooperation Council. Although the author advocates a crucial role for U.S. arms and assistance as well as U.S. forces, he cautions that it should be within the broader context of a multilateral security framework.

Despite the author's endeavour to present an impressive alternative military strategy for the Gulf region, few remarks seem to be in place. Firstly, the basic premise — the traditional Soviet threat to U.S. interests in the area — on which the whole gamut of the arguments stands, is evidently weak. This tends to exaggerate strategic situations and possibly give an easy handle for the military hawks to perpetuate the claim that U.S. interest in the Gulf can be maintained only by the show of superior force vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. It was not the Soviet threat that eliminated even the U.S. presence in Iraq in 1959 and in Iran in 1979 but their respective revolutions.

Secondly, nobody denies that the Soviets are not eager to exercise influence in the Gulf Area. The Soviets may also be much interested in denying the oil-flow to the West. But it is highly unlikely, given the supreme Soviet interest in keeping the Gulf countries to their side, that they would ever tamper with the oil fields or would think of punishing the West by cutting off the oil supplies to the West. Cutting off oil supplies to the West would harm the Arabs more than the developed industrialised West and that is the last thing the Soviets would do. In normal circumstances the oil will flow to the West, but in a direct superpower confrontation, oil will

stop to flow to any direction no matter who will be in control of the oil fields at that time.

Thirdly, the Soviet foray into Afghanistan apparently may give impressions of menacing intentions, adding a further worrisome dimension to the entire U.S. security planning in the Gulf region. For the Soviets to support and maintain the Communist regime in Kabul against rebel activities appears to be a commitment which they are quite unlikely to abandon, no matter what casualties they may suffer or what hardships they may have to put up with in the inhospitable mountain terrain of Afghanistan. The Soviet resolve can never be underestimated and no parallelism can be drawn when it comes to the question of Soviet interests in Afghanistan and Iran.

Fourthly, adequate treatment has not been given to the ongoing Iraq-Iran war which is a concrete threat not only to U.S. oil interest but to the entire Gulf security system. What military strategy or politico-diplomatic means can the U.S. offer to end the war? It appears that the Iraq-Iran war has shifted U.S. and western oil interest to a deadly competition among the Western powers to sell ultra-modern military hardware to various Gulf countries. Unfounded, unrealistic, speculative combat scenarios are constructed to suit the types of weapons they want to transfer at lucrative prices. Military strategies built around these transactions would indeed lack credibility.

Be that as it may, Mr. McNaughton's book is of contemporary interest and is a valuable addition to the large corpus of literature dealing with U.S. interests in oil, arms sales and military strategy in the Gulf region. Evidently, considerable research has gone into writing this book and its academic excellence is anything but praiseworthy.

Randa Habibi  
Corner

## Bridal traffic jam

TWO CARS parked in the middle of the road, their drivers stepped down and made a large sign with their hands to the cars following them. The sign meant the road was closed. First nobody reacted. The drivers were wondering what was going on. I myself imagined a thousand things: an emergency, an exaggeration a fire at the other end of the street — all the catastrophes in the world.

Then as we were waiting for more than 10 minutes, and nothing was happening, some drivers started to blow their horns. One of the two guys who parked their cars in the way appeared with a very angry look on his face and started shouting and gesticulating: "Why are you making all this noise? You just have to wait." Some drivers reacted with even more anger. "What is going on? Open the road," said one of them. But nothing happened. Five more minutes passed and we were still blocked in this narrow street. The number of cars were increasing and we still did not have any explanation for what was happening.

Finally, some people came out of one of the houses on the street: A group of men and women with sparkling clothes waited on the pavement, then a bride with a smiling face appeared and paved to her family and friends who started applauding. She stepped into one of the cars which were blocking the road and a parade started.

Horns blowing, hands clapping, the festa was on. As for us, the only good result is that the road was open again. Some people are incredible around here, don't you think so?



## Truffaut: Such a big loss for 'New Wave'

By Genevieve Goetzinger

FRANCOIS TRUFFAUT has recently died, at the age of fifty-two, from a brain tumour. In the late fifties, this young revolutionary of the "New Wave" upset the conventions of the old established cinema, which was academic and running out of steam. Since then, he managed to gain the favour of critics and the hearts of the public. His personal, intimate style had made him the most popular of French film directors.

Francois Truffaut will not finish "La Petite Voleuse", the new scenario on which he was working. He passed away at the age of 52. His last film was called "Vivement Dimanche" (Roll on Sunday). The irony of fate had it that it was on a Sunday, the October 21, that the "New Wave" was shattered by the loss of its most popular adherent.

Francois Truffaut was born in Paris on Feb. 6, 1932, and as a child he was left very much to himself. He was already an avid cinema-goer. A few years later this unstable and lonely youth did hundreds of odd jobs. But above all, he became a fan of cine-clubs. In 1947, he met the famous critic Andre Bazin. From their friendship, the critic Truffaut was born, a controversialist full of enthusiasms, with a cutting, merciless way of writing. With his friends from the "Cahiers du Cinema" magazine Chabrol, Rivette, Godard and Rohmer, he hung around the bars of Montparnasse and tore apart the old established cinema, that of the studios and of academism. From this thirst for renewal, his famous manifesto was born, "Une certaine tendance du cinema francais" (A certain tendency in the French cinema), published in No. 31 of the "Cahiers du Cinema" in January 1954.

Four years later, Truffaut directed his own first short film, "Les Mistons" (The Kids). The following year, in 1959, he was awarded the production prize at the Cannes Festival for his first full feature film "Les 400 Coups". In this largely autobiographical story, he presents the emotional problems of unhappy childhood. It was a story full of discretion and sensitivity and above all it was here that he met the actor who was to become his talkman, Jean-Pierre Leaud. The latter, with his transparent gaze, is a little like Truffaut's double. He resembles the child Truffaut was, un-

submissive and misunderstood, the Antoine Doinel of film.

This was followed by a career as a producer and director. Francois Truffaut made 22 full feature films altogether and quickly appeared as the craftsman of a cinema of pure French tradition, delicate and almost literary, and as a creator in the service of an intimate and psychological cinema. In his turn, he appeared as a great classical film-maker.

Success stayed with him. And if some of his films are disconcerting, "Tirez sur le pianiste", in 1960, most of them appeal: "Jules and Jim" in 1963, "La Mariée etait en noir" (the bride wore black) in 1967, "L'Enfant sauvage" (the wild child) in 1969, and "L'Argent de poche" (pocket-money) in 1970. In Hollywood he was awarded as Oscar for the best foreign film in 1973 for "La Nuit Americaine" (Day for Night). In 1980, "le Dernier Metro" won fourteen Césars (the French equivalent of the Oscar).

Truffaut was fond of saying: "I adopt this well-known slogan: women and children first". A phrase which resumes the lines of force of his work: childhood, women, and the relationship of the couple. Childhood and adolescence are the subject of the five films of the Doinel cycle, but also of "L'Enfant Sauvage" and "L'Argent de Poche". Women are also very present in his work. In Truffaut's films, in the face of man's fragility, the woman personifies the prime mover in events, the leader in the game. She gives rise to dreams and tears apart. She is a fascinating devourer of illusions. Faced with Delphine Seyrig, Jeanne Moreau, Claude Jade, Catherine Deneuve, Isabelle Adjani, Brigitte Fossey, Nathalie Baye, Fanny Ardant or Truffaut's other heroines, the man is always the big loser, awkward and hurt. As a painter of feelings, Truffaut considered that emotional relationships were only temporary and that man was an eternal misfit.

In death, only those are mine, who were mine in life", the actor Truffaut says to Nathalie Baye in "la Chambre Verte" (the Green Room). In his death, Truffaut remains the child drunk with freedom, of the "400 Coups", that child, who, in the last shots of the film, runs away towards the sea. His foot-prints on the sand will never quite disappear — Radio France Internationale.

## 'Neuf': most modern form of Lebanon pain

By Randa Tukan  
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — The burning issue of the Lebanese strife — the pain and tragedy it brought to thousands, the dreams it shattered, the agony of having to live through moments when death seems to be so close — was presented in a most impressive way through "Neuf", a choreodrama and deeply-moving show staged at the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts. Written, directed and choreographed by Lebanon's young and promising artist Walid Aouni, a student of world famous French ballet choreographer Maurice Bejart, Neuf was a presentation of one of the most modern forms of dramatic display which both touched and delighted Jordanian audiences.

Neuf, French for "nine" depicted the nine-year old Lebanese war and its psychological effect on the people in the war-torn country. Rather than being just a historical documentation of events, fear, paranoia, desperation and loss of hope were reflected by the highly stylised movements of the six dancers, including Aouni himself, who form a dance and theatre company called "Tian".

The play's structure used a countdown of nine scenes, each mar-

king a historical situation and each reflected the tragic effects of the events.

### Sound effects

Most of the narration was through sound effects in combination with sharp, distinctive, precise and symbolic movements of the professional dancers. The sound effects consisted of an original mixture of a wide variety of music and sound such as certain parts of songs by the famous Lebanese singer Fairouz, who as a character in the play represented the Lebanese people. Other sound effects were the explosion of bombs, gunshot, television sounds, news scripts read in all languages, natural voices screaming and yelling and even silence. The erratic mechanical and restricted movements of the dancers were emphasised by the music and represented war, armies, disorientation, shock and fear.

The costumes also contributed to the play's narration in their own way by defining each of the characters in the scenes of the play. The character Fairouz, for example, was easily identified by her costumes and transmitted overall the attention to detail the Lebanese people's feelings towards life.

The scenes were set by simply



'Neuf' — When death is constantly next to you

showing a television set, a chair, and military marching music with army costumes which combined with the mechanical dancing represented the war situation. All in all, the original music with choreographed modern dances and the tangible emotion was very well connected with the result that each of the nine scenes flowed into the next and successfully represented the pain and sorrow of the war.

Neuf's success was made even

more meaningful as members of the audience interviewed by the Jordan Times said that they could readily identify with the characters themselves and their pain, agony and misery.

Neuf, a joint production and contribution from Lebanon and Belgium, was a delight for audiences at the Arzelm Steps theatre who had the chance to see Aouni's choreodrama and production which was original, professional and inspired.

## Adult puppet theatre delves into life's transience

By Olga Mikhail  
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — Those who believe puppet shows are only for children stand to be corrected as poetic and serious puppet plays are becoming part of the theatrical movement and a well known theatrical art in the world.

Introducing for the first time this new and highly technical art to the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, the French Association for Artistic Activities are presenting a French marionette show created by the "Theatre de Metz" and entitled "A Flight of Wild Geese".

The play is a poetic show, quite different from the usual puppet shows, and is chiefly a presentation of visual effects depending heavily on lighting and photography.

The black stage, the puppeteers, dressed in black and the white puppets gave a strong, striking contrast to the play. Spectators were made to feel that they were sitting in front of a cinema screen watching an imaginary film.

### Poetic, silence

"A Flight of Wild Geese" is a poetic but silent show. It tells the story of an old, sick man who, while waiting to die, remembers every moment of his life, his childhood and his youth. The play, though silent, clearly illustrates the struggle between life and death, between dreams and reality. It depicts that life is like a dream and sometimes one cannot

differentiate between the dream and reality.

The foam marionettes used in the play are different from the usual puppet-characters used in children's puppet show; their heights ranged from 25 centimetres up to two and half metres long.

The Theatre de Metz is one of the most famous French puppet troupes for adults. It won the first prize of interpretation and staging at Zagreb Festival in 1974. The troupe consists of five actors, including the founder and actor Raymond Poisson, his wife and his son. They have their own theatre in their small town of Metz, which is the only theatre exclusively reserved for puppets in France.

"We have presented more than 500 performances of 'A Flight of Wild Geese' in our own theatre in Metz", Mr. Jean Poisson, puppeteer and writer of the play said in an interview with the Jordan Times. In this puppet play, Mr. Poisson added, which is mainly directed at adults, we are trying to tackle the problem facing old people, to interpret their feelings and to discuss their views and images of life.

Throughout the play, he continued, we will only say few sentences and the emphasis will be on the puppets, their independent movements on the stage irrespective of classical geometry, proportions or distances.

The puppeteer explained that they are using the same techniques used in cinema production — tiny and huge puppet characters. This technique, he said, will present a strong contrast and will help the

audience to use their own imaginations.

Mr. Raymond Poisson has over thirty years experience in puppet show and has always made and designed his puppets himself. The puppets, he explained, are made of foam sculptured on sticks of iron. These puppets are moved by small sticks or are glove puppets moved by hand.

Puppeteer Raymond Poisson started his puppet show business

in 1954 and at that time his marionettes show was only for children. In 1978 he and his son started a new puppet show for adults and since then, they have produced three plays "Oratoria for Life", "Donkey Shot" and "A Flight of Wild Geese".

Theatre de Metz has participated in many foreign festivals in Tokyo, Santander, Dresden, Athens, Porto, Lisbon, Casablanca, Lugano and Budapest.



Real or imaginary visions from the past



## Ice Rocks: less effects allow nice voices to reach audience

By Jean Claude Elias  
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — Presently performing at Jerash Festival is the Jordanian "Ice Rocks" band. The name of the band will probably conjure up visions of tough rockers wearing black leather and chain outfits, playing some loud, heavily distorted and aggressive Western rock music. Reality, as witnessed at the band's first show, has introduced five young men playing very quiet, soft music, mainly Arabic popular songs — by Abd El Halim Hafez for instance — somehow adapted for electric guitars and synthesizers.

The evening started with Lionel Ritchie's "Hello" followed by Kenny Rogers' "The King of Oak Street". If the singer had not been using so much echo effect with his amplifier, the audience might have had a chance to guess the words of these songs. Alas...

There is nothing wrong with adapting Arabic music to modern, rock arrangements or vice-versa, as long as the results reflects some authenticity and personality. The band has, unfortunately, not succeeded in doing so. Although the three members of the group who were in charge of the vocals had nice voices, they were not able to make the best of them, technically,

speaking. Stage fright perhaps.

### 'Easy to make noise'

The danger in electronic music instruments is that it is quite easy to make noise with them, impressive as it might be. Young musicians tend to forget that playing beautiful music requires as much talent whether the instrument is a simple flute or a sophisticated programmable sequencer — it takes a real musician anyway.

Nevertheless, the theatre was more than crowded and the audience were very enthusiastic about the songs and most of them were happily singing along with the band.

The number of modern bands with standard composition — drums, guitars and synthesizers — is rapidly increasing in Jordan and young people are much tempted to imitate international pop stars, attracted by the glamour which surrounds such stardom. Two or three groups have already reached a respectable level and are playing good quality music whether Arabic or Western pop. One of these groups has been regularly performing at Jerash Festivals. The rest of them have to work hard and gain some experience before hoping for stardom.



Ice Rocks — Seeking to bridge East-West music

## Handicapped athletes leave for U.K.

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation of handicapped athletes left here Wednesday for the United Kingdom where they will participate in the international championship for handicapped athletes, due to start at Stoke Mandeville on Saturday.

His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the president of the Jordanian Federation for Handicapped Sports, was at the airport to bid the delegation farewell. Prince Ra'd said that Jordan's participation at the British meeting is part of a continued drive by

the federation to enable Jordanian handicapped sportsmen and women to gain experience in this field.

Jordan has participated in this championship four times and last year collected three silver medals.



His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the Chief Chamberlain and president of the Jordanian Federation for Handicapped Sports (left), bids farewell to the handicapped athletes delegation who left for the

United Kingdom on Wednesday to participate in the international championship for handicapped athletes (Petra photo)

## Budd wins despite intruder

EDINBURGH, Scotland (R) — Zola Budd rebounded from her defeat by American Mary Slaney over 3,000 metres in London last Saturday by winning a mile at an international athletics meeting here Tuesday night, despite an intruder on the track during the race. The South African-born British runner had to take evasive action at the start of the second lap when a spectator dashed from the crowd and threw himself in front of the athletes.

Budd and the other runners neatly sidestepped the man, who was carrying a bundle of leaflets. She went on to win easily in four minutes 23.14 seconds, opening a gap of 40 yards over second-placed Irina Nikitina of the Soviet Union down the last straight.

Later Budd made light of the incident: "I didn't see much of it. I wasn't wearing my contact lenses," she said. "It didn't upset me. I simply moved out to avoid him."

The victory was some compensation for Budd's defeat by Slaney — and two other runners — last Saturday in a rematch of their famous Olympic contest last year when Slaney fell in mid-race. The intruder was quickly hustled away from the stadium. Budd said she expected pro-

blems because of the present situation in South Africa.

"People see me as a symbol of South Africa but the best thing for me is to keep on running," she said. Asked if it might help if she dissociated herself from South Africa's Apartheid policies, she replied: "It wouldn't help because I was born in South Africa and cannot dissociate myself from that country."

The world's new 1,500 metres record holder, Steve Cram of Britain, tuned up for this Saturday's dream mile in Oslo with a fast 1,000 metres victory on Tuesday night.

The Olympic 1,500 silver medalist clocked two minutes 15.09 seconds, to break his own British all-comers record.

"The record is a surprise. My aims were to win and to run a fast last 200. This puts me in good shape for Oslo," he said.

Steve Ovett of Britain, who lost his world 1,500 metres record to Cram's 3:29.67 last week, won the men's mile in 3:55.01, holding off a late burst by American Sydney Marec.

In the men's 300 metres, Australian Darren Clark finished first but was disqualified for running out of his lane.



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## Son of Nijinsky sells at record \$13.1m price

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (R) — A world record price of \$13.1 million was paid Wednesday at the Keeneland yearling sales for a son of Nijinsky, breaking by \$2.9 million the record for a thoroughbred sold at public auction.

The colt was purchased from Warner Jones Jr. by the British Bloodstock agency on behalf of a partnership led by Robert Sangster, one of the world's leading owners and breeders.

The yearling is out of the mare My Charmer and is a half-brother to Seattle Slew. Nijinsky, a Northern Dancer son, is one of the leading sires in America and won the English triple crown (2,000 Guineas, Derby and St. Leger) in 1970.

The previous record of \$10.2 million was paid in 1983 by Sheikh Mohammed of Dubai for a Northern Dancer colt out of the mare My Bupers. Sangster was the underbidder on that occasion.

Sheikh Mohammed's colt — named Sassafras — is with English trainer John Dunlop but has yet to race and his chance of winning the derby or 2,000 Gu-

neas has already gone.

The stable has been hit by a virus and Dunlop clearly feels the horse is still not ready to race.

Successful partnership, which included Californian businessman Danny Schwartz, Stavros Niarchos, head of a Greek shipping firm, and Vincent O'Brien, Sangster's Irish trainer, outbid an American group headed by trainer D. Wayne Lucas.

Sangster, a Briton, who has racing interests worldwide, has had stunning success in the last ten years since investing heavily in the Northern Dancer and Nijinsky bloodlines.

Among his many victories in Britain are two Epsom derbies — in 1977 with the Minstrel (a son of Northern Dancer) and 1982 with Golden Fleece (a son of Nijinsky).

Next spring his new private trainer Michael Dickinson will be starting up operations in England as Sangster continues his tussle with Sheikh Mohammed and his Brothers who have already captured three of this year's four English classics.

## FRIDAY'S RACES AT THE ROYAL RACING CLUB

### FIRST RACE 3:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES. DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Tala Al Shahr	S. Tala	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
2- Mohammad A. El Saleem	Ahlan	Owner	Owner	52.5
3- Mohammed Khalid Elalez	J. Elalez	Owner	Sullivan	52.5
4- Ziad A. Nafie	Tardih	Owner	Owner	52.5
5- Abdullah A. El Raheem	B. El Asheer	Owner	Owner	52.5
6- Zakaria Hashlamon	A. Aymn	Owner	Rasheed	51
7- Saleh D. El Bekheet	Bekheet	Owner	Ahmad	49.5
8- Mohammad Miesh	M. Kals	Owner	Yousef	49.5
9- Nalel Aly A. Sokout	Maha	Owner	Owner	49.5
10- Ahmad M. El Rizk	Ghazwan	Owner	Dalfallah	48
11- Nawad M. El Falez	Farah	Owner	Owner	48.5
12- Faisal N. El Falez	Ghadeer	Owner	Tala	46.5
13- Nalel N. El Falez	Waheeb	Owner	Thaheem	54

### SECOND RACE 4:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES. DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Kaban Khalifh	M. Falez	Owner	Ibrahim	54
2- Ahmad Salm	E. Sawy	Owner	Owner	54
3- Mohammad A. El Hady	M. Mofeed	Owner	Mowafak	54
4- Nalel Zokan El Matar	G. Elmhakar	Owner	Owner	52.5
5- Mohammad Maesh	Shoa'a	Owner	Yousef	52.5
6- Nawash M. El Falez	Hana	Owner	Tala	51
7- Ahmad M. El Falez	M. Tharir	Owner	Owner	49.5
8- Hamed Hassan	Saad N.	Owner	Owner	48
9- Aly Tala El Falez	Malbrook	Owner	Ahmad	46.5
10- Hassan H. El Zabin	Milhi	Owner	Rasheed	46.5
11- Mshary El Bekheet	Khatir	Owner	Thaheem	51
12- Jafar Awad Shobaky	H. Jafar	Owner	Owner	51
13- Sullivan Mohammed	Ghazy	Owner	Owner	51

### THIRD RACE 4:30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES. DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mohammed Dwalhy	Zaklan	Owner	Ahmad	53
2- Mohammad A. El Haddy	Nasser	Owner	Ibrahim	53
3- Talab A. El Kadri	D. Elmhakar	Owner	Saad	52
4- Mohammad K. El Falez	Sojood	Owner	Sullivan	51.5
5- Mohammad A. El Naby	M. Raled	Owner	Tala	51.5
6- Ziad A. Nafie	Shahrzad	Owner	Mostafa	51.5
7- Dawoud G. El Adwan	Mardy	Owner	Dalfallah	50
8- Abbas El Adwan	El Balqa	Owner	Owner	48.5
9- Hamed El Jamany	H. Marlam	Owner	A. Jabir	48.5
10- A. El Sattar Matar	J. Elmhakar	Owner	Yousef	47.5
11- Dr. A. El Hady A. Wardy	Z. Maen	Owner	Rasheed	47

### FOURTH RACE 5:00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES. DISTANCE 1600 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Fikad Mlikh	Mansour	Owner	Yousef	54
2- Samy Y. Medros	F. Ziad	Owner	Dillo	54
3- Khalil Haddadin	S. Amman	Owner	Robert	52.5
4- Mashour F. A. Jnab	N. El Salt	Owner	Owner	48
5- Ahmad Hassan	Saad N.	Owner	Dalfallah	48
6- Hamzah B. El Hadeed	Jamil	Owner	Owner	46.5
7- Hamzah B. El Hadeed	L. Eloud	Owner	Augustine	46.5
8- Nimr El Hmoud	Sary	Owner	Mahmoud	46.5
9- Darnan Salim	M. Shihan	Owner	Ahmad	46.5
10- Talib El Nhar	Said	Owner	Rasheed	46.5
11- Hamed El Jamany	D. Dady	Owner	A. Jabir	46.5
12- Izzat Kandour	Rasmieh	Owner	Saad	46.5

### FIFTH RACE 5:30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES. DISTANCE 2000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Sultan Falzal Elalez	Nafih	Owner	Mostafa	49.5
2- Mishaal El Falez	El Zafir	Owner	Owner	48
3- Khalid F. El Falez	Nahhab	Owner	Owner	48
4- Nimr El Hmoud	Sahr	Owner	Mahmoud	48
5- Hamzah B. El Hadeed	J. El Karam	Owner	Augustine	46.5
6- Hamzah B. El Hadeed	Shirna'a	Owner	Salah	46.5
7- Saad Falzal Elalez	Khatih	Owner	Owner	46.5
8- Mohammad F. Elalez	Nagham	Owner	Owner	46.5
9- Hany El Hadeed	Arobah	Owner	Ahmad	46.5
10- Ghalib Haddadin	Shamash	Owner	Ibrahim	46.5
11- Khalil Haddadin	H. Maen	Owner	Fawaz	46.5

### SIXTH RACE 6:00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES. DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Salman Falzal Elalez	Radwah	Owner	Mostafa	53.5
2- H.H. Late Sherif	Sarim	Owner	Ibrahim	53
3- H.H. Late Sherif	El Hmady	Owner	Ibrahim	53
4- H.H. Late Sherif	Nasir Stable	Owner	Owner	53
5- H.H. Late Sherif	Sayal	Owner	Ibrahim	53
6- H.H. Late Sherif	Jallab	Owner	Ibrahim	53
7- Ghalib Haddadin	Zafaran	Owner	Ibrahim	53
8- Izzat Kandour	Rabie	Owner	Robert	53
9- Mishaal El Falez	Halimh	Owner	Saad	48.5
	Mutanby	Owner	Salah	48



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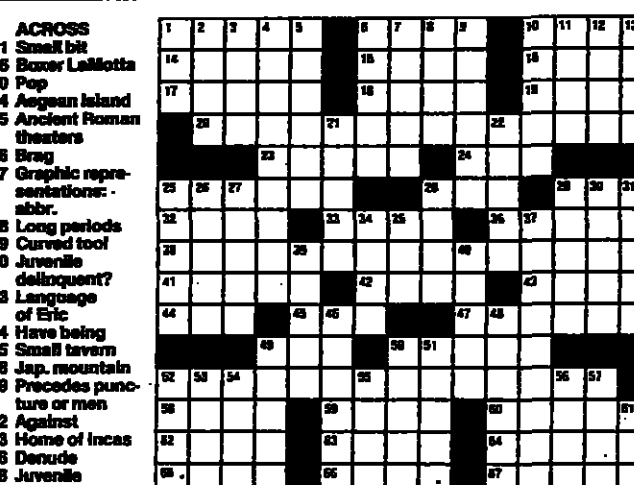
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ACROSS  
1 Small bit  
6 Bower Lillies  
10 Top  
14 Angolan Island  
15 Ancient Roman  
16 Brag  
17 Graphic representation of  
18 Long periods  
19 Curved tool  
20 Juvenile  
21 delinquency?  
22 Language of  
24 Have being  
25 Small tavern  
26 Jap. mountain  
29 Precedes punctuation or men  
32 Against  
33 Home of Incas  
36 Denude  
38 Juvenile  
41 delinquency?  
42 Convolving one  
43 Max. president  
44 Body event  
45 Air ruler  
46 "body meets."  
47 Egg dish  
48 Daughter of Loki  
50 Lamp inhabitant  
52 Juvenile  
53 delinquency?  
58 Frosted  
59 Crust man  
60 Nocturnal  
62 Rip  
63 Crust man  
64 Catkin  
65 This Sp.  
66 "do well"  
67 Affirmative  
DOWN  
1 Meas. of excellence  
2 Small place  
3 Posterior  
4 Person e.g.  
5 Minister  
6 Baby kangaroo  
7 Brisk  
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56 Raw metals  
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61 Ave.

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# Reagan approves nuclear agreement with China

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, in his first major decision since a cancer operation 11 days ago, has approved a nuclear cooperation agreement with China.

Mr. Reagan told Chinese President Li Xiangnan of his approval during White House talks Tuesday, clearing the way for the accord to be signed a few hours later.

The decision and the talks marked Mr. Reagan's active return to high-level politics just three days after leaving hospital.

In a brief meeting with reporters before his talks with Mr. Li, the first Chinese head of state to visit the United States, Mr. Reagan looked pale and drawn, his voice softer and more strained than usual.

But officials said he was lively and alert during his 30-minute meeting with Mr. Li, a veteran of the epic long march of the mid-1930s whose age is put variously between 76 and 80 and who needed a helping hand from Mr. Reagan to mount the welcome dais.

U.S. officials, particularly at the State Department, had been pushing hard for the accord to be signed during Mr. Li's visit as a symbol of steadily improving relations between the two countries.

It went through a final review in less than 24 hours after which Mr. Reagan approved its signature, 14 months after it was initiated dur-

ing his visit to China.

The delay was the result of intelligence which suggested China was assisting Pakistan in its efforts to acquire a nuclear bomb, a senior U.S. official told reporters.

Although subsequent Chinese promises to stick to stringent U.S. rules on how any U.S. technology they buy can be used and on exporting such technology are not written, Washington is convinced they are reliable, the official said.

He said under the accord, U.S. officials would be able to monitor any American-supplied equipment and that Washington had "ample means of intelligence available" to ensure the export rules were met.

The accord, which could take until the end of the year to clear Congress, opens the way for the U.S. nuclear industry to compete for business in China previously denied it by the lack of an agreement.

China has plans to build about 10 nuclear power plants, worth some \$20 billion, by the end of the century and American firms are expected to bid for at least some of

the business, up to now dominated by Western Europe.

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Li pledged that "Sino-U.S. nuclear cooperation will be confined to peaceful purposes."

Vice President George Bush called the accord "another step forward in the relationship between our two countries, reached after much hard work on both sides."

Earlier, at a lunch given by Secretary of State George Shultz, Mr. Li reminded his audience that problems still remained between the two countries and described his talks with Mr. Reagan as friendly and frank.

"There is no need to deny that obstacles and problems exist in the way of Sino-U.S. relations which still need to be resolved through joint efforts," Mr. Li said.

But he added: "We have reason to expect that each of the sides will fulfill the solemn commitments it has undertaken to sustain the development of relations."

Mr. Shultz suggested the days when disagreements became crises had gone. "We are steadily improving our ability to manage our differences and to disagree over particular issues without damaging the overall fabric of our relationship," he said.

"This is a sign of growing maturity and confidence in our bilateral relations," he added.

## Number of detained S. Africans under emergency reaches 653

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Police said Wednesday they have rounded up 653 activists, under state-of-emergency powers, averaging more than 200 arrests a day since the decree took effect Sunday.

A member of a detainees' support group said the detentions were largely aimed at undermining grass-roots residents' organizations that have challenged government-backed black township councils.

Col. Jaap Venter of police headquarters in Pretoria said the official number of detainees rose from 441 at 8 a.m. Tuesday to 653 at the same time Wednesday. Most of the additional 212 arrests were made during the day on Tuesday.

Police said two more blacks were killed Tuesday in the eastern Cape, bringing the death toll to at least 10 since Sunday. Police said they also have made about 700 emergency arrests in daily protest incidents.

For the first time, police reports omitted the locations of clashes, mentioning only the district where they happened, such as the eastern Cape. That was apparently part of

what police called an effort to tone down unrest, following a meeting with editors Monday at which police chief Gen. Johan Coetzee agreed not to impose direct censorship.

Police headquarters reported nine incidents of arson and five of stone-throwing Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, in protests in Cape province in the south and Transvaal province in the north. They said two hand grenades were thrown through a window of a house, but no injuries were reported.

Targets of the rioters included police vehicles, schools and government buildings.

The emergency powers allow Gen. Coetzee to impose such censorship, as well as to declare it a crime for people in protest areas to disclose information about unrest. But Gen. Coetzee said he would hold off for the moment on such measures to give editors a chance to show voluntary restraint in news coverage.

"This is now a declaration of war on the people in the townships," a spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee civil rights group said.

Many of the detainees, who can

be held indefinitely for interrogation without access to relatives or lawyers, belong to community groups affiliated to South Africa's main anti-apartheid group, the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Many prominent UDF leaders are in jail or barred on strict conditions awaiting trial on treason charges. Police Tuesday raided UDF offices in Johannesburg, witnesses said.

At KwaNtatha township, in the Johannesburg area covered by the emergency laws, journalists estimated that 50,000 people attended a funeral of 15 protest victims Tuesday.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, referring to the murder of a woman in nearby Duda township, condemned attacks by township people on other blacks seen as informers.

He told the crowd: "If we use methods as we saw in Duda on Saturday, then I am going to collect my family and leave a country I love passionately."

Keith Sutton, Bishop of Lichfield in Britain, came to the funeral as an emissary of the Archbishop of Canterbury and urged peaceful change in South Africa.

## Rock Hudson suffering from inoperable cancer

PARIS (R) — Film star Rock Hudson, said by his press spokesman to be suffering from inoperable liver cancer, underwent a series of tests Wednesday at the American Hospital in Paris, a hospital spokesman said.

The hospital official did not confirm or deny that the 59-year-old actor was suffering from cancer of the liver, saying the results of the tests would not be available before Thursday.

He told Reuters Hudson was tired and had undergone tests including a complete body scan and had been examined by a neurologist.

In Los Angeles, Hudson's press spokesman, Dale Olson, told reporters Tuesday night that the 59-year-old star was in a very critical condition with inoperable liver cancer and was slipping in and out of a coma.

Asked about news reports that Hudson had AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), Olson said: "One of his doctors in Paris said he had found no evidence of AIDS. These reports are

purely press speculation."

The hospital spokesman Wednesday refused to say whether Hudson was suffering from AIDS, an incurable disease that attacks the body's defenses.

The private hospital in the suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine, often used by the famous and known for its discretion in dealing with the press, Tuesday denied that Hudson had been admitted for treatment.

The spokesman said Wednesday Hudson arrived in Paris on Sunday and was admitted to the hospital after complaining of feeling tired and ill. He said no more statements would be issued Wednesday.

Hudson's personal assistant, Mark Miller, went to the hospital Wednesday morning but left without speaking to journalists.

Doris Day, Hudson's co-star in several musical comedies including "Pillow Talk" and "Send Me No Flowers," said Tuesday: "I have always loved Rock very much and I am praying for him."

## India concerned over Pakistani missiles

NEW DELHI (R) — India is worried about Pakistani purchases of sophisticated American missiles, Defence Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said Wednesday.

He told parliament that New Delhi was aware the United States was supplying AIM 9-I air-to-air missiles and portable Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Pakistan.

"Acquisition of sophisticated weapons by Pakistan has implications on our security," Mr. Rao said. "Our serious concern at the induction of sophisticated weaponry into our neighbourhood has been conveyed on several occasions to the U.S. government."

New Delhi has protested at growing U.S. arms supplies to Islamabad, stepped up after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979. The Soviet Union is India's main arms supplier.

Minister of State for External Affairs Khurshed Alam Khan told parliament Washington had expressed its concern over Pakistan's nuclear programme.

"They have stated that they have tried to convince Pakistan against the acquisition of nuclear weapons or a nuclear explosive capability," he said.

He said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi discussed Pakistan's nuclear programme with President

Reagan during his visit to Washington last month.

Mr. Gandhi told a news conference in Delhi two weeks ago that Pakistan was fairly close to manufacturing a nuclear weapon.

"Our assessment is that... they do have a programme to manufacture a weapon. If they do have a weapon, it will change the situation in this region and we would have to react in some manner," he added.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947.

## Indian flood toll rises to 115

NEW DELHI (R) — The death toll in north India's monsoon rains has risen to 115 with at least 12 people swept away by flash floods in Uttar Pradesh state, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Wednesday.

It said 43 people have died in Punjab state and 28 in neighbouring Himachal Pradesh. At least 32 people died last week in Jammu and Kashmir state when heavy rains flooded rivers and washed away homes.

Army and air force teams worked to rescue thousands of people marooned in three worst-hit Punjab districts, drop food packets to submerged villages and transport medical teams, state officials said.

## France denies talks on reactor sale to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — French embassy officials Wednesday dismissed a claim by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that France was planning to sell a nuclear reactor to Pakistan.

"No negotiations have taken place on the sale of a nuclear reactor between France and Pakistan," said the officials, who asked not to be named.

Mr. Gandhi told parliament on Tuesday that the French government reportedly planned to supply a nuclear reactor to Pakistan, with which India has fought three wars since 1947.

The reported sale was a "serious matter" to India and the Indian government was verifying whether France would enforce full-scope safeguards according to international standards, the prime minister told lawmakers.

The French embassy officials said France had not negotiated any nuclear deal with Pakistan since the two countries had a dispute about 10 years ago over the supply of a nuclear reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

Paris and Islamabad signed a

contract in 1976 for the supply of a nuclear reprocessing plant.

The French ambassador to Islamabad, Roger Druet, last week was quoted by a Pakistani newspaper as saying that France had offered to sell a nuclear reactor to Pakistan if it provided the required safeguards.

According to the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency, the envoy was quoted by the Watan daily in Islamabad as saying that France would not allow pressure from India or any other country to influence its bilateral dealings with Pakistan.

Mr. Gandhi and senior officials of his cabinet have repeatedly charged that Pakistan is moving ahead with its nuclear weapons programme despite denials from Pakistan.

In recent statements, Mr. Gandhi has refused to rule out building a nuclear weapon if Pakistan were found to have a bomb. India exploded its own underground nuclear device in 1974, but said it has not developed nuclear weapons and its nuclear programme is for peaceful purposes.

## New Zealand refuses bail to couple on blast charges

WELLINGTON (R) — A man and a woman appeared in an Auckland court Wednesday facing murder and sabotage charges over the bombing of the protest ship Rainbow Warrior and were ordered to be remanded in custody until at least Aug. 14.

Refusing bail, district court Judge Ronald Gilbert said he would try to fix a trial date at that time.

Sophie Frederique Claire Turange, 36, a professor of sociology, and Alain Jacques Turange, 33, a manager, who both claim Swiss nationality, were formally charged earlier with murdering photographer Fernando Pereira and with planting and detonating explosive charges.

Two blasts sank the converted trawler, flagship of the Greenpeace environmental group, on July 10. Pereira, a Dutch citizen, was trapped on board.

The Turanges have been in police custody for a week on passport charges and the fresh charges were laid by police Tuesday night.

The courtroom was packed with journalists, police and onlookers who heard prosecution lawyer Michael Parker ask for a remand until December.

Parker said the scope of the case went "beyond anything that has come before the courts in this country."

Pacific-wide investigations into,

the sinking are to be expanded to Switzerland and France and Parker told the court the evidence gathered so far would require a month-long preliminary hearing.

Defence lawyer Gerard Curry opposed the length of the remand and said the couple wanted the case brought forward so they could "continue to proclaim their innocence."

No formal pleas were taken before the hearing adjourned.

Police would not say if further arrests were likely but said the probe, involving more than 100 men, would not be scaled down.

The Rainbow Warrior was rocked by two blasts shortly before midnight at its dockside mooring. It was to have led a "peace fleet" to protest against French nuclear tests at Mururoa atoll near Tahiti in French Polynesia.

It is lying on its side on the muddy harbour bottom, the decks washed by the sea. The white dove and rainbow symbols of Greenpeace can be seen above the water.

Police said they were still interested in the four-man French crew of the charter yacht Ouvea.

The Ouvea was last reported to be near Noumea, capital of the French territory of New Caledonia, but officials said they believe the radioed position was false.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

By Stanley B. Whitman

ACROSS

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Diagramless

17 X 17, by Mary C. Whitman

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